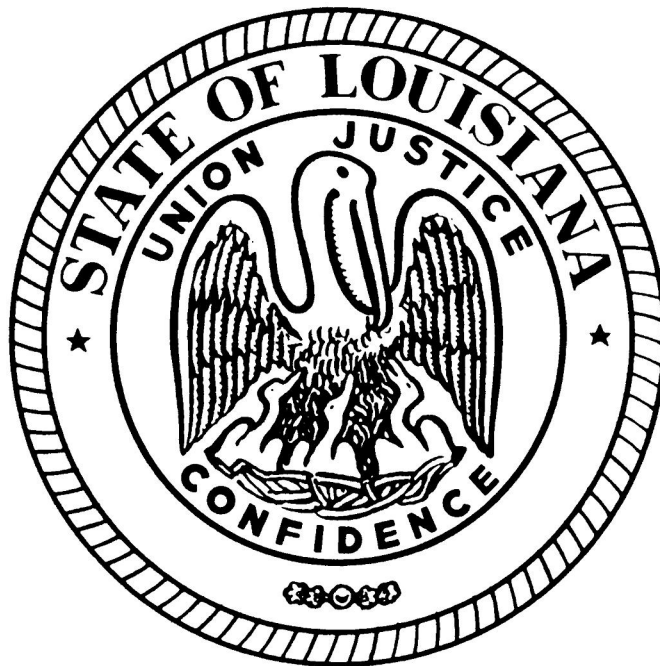


# LOUISIANA JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ADVISORY BOARD

## 2008 ANNUAL REPORT



Submitted to:  
**Governor Bobby Jindal  
& the Louisiana Legislature**

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement  
and the Administration of Criminal Justice  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1555  
(225) 925-4980  
<http://www.lcle.la.gov>

 *Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

## **inquiry Prevention Advisory Board**

Bernardine Adams  
Chair

### **Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice**

Staff:  
Judy Dupuy  
Executive Director

Bob Wertz  
Criminal Justice Policy Planner 4

Katherine C. Guidry  
Juvenile Justice Programs Manager



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

ing this report, contact:

Katherine C. Guidry  
Juvenile Justice Programs Manager  
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1555  
(225) 925-4980  
(225) 925-6649 (fax)  
[katheg@lcle.la.gov](mailto:katheg@lcle.la.gov)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	5
The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	7
The Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevent Advisory Board	11
Funding Process	13
Title II ó Formula Block Grants Program (JJDP) Fiscal Year 2006 Funding	15
Title V ó Incentive Grants For Local Delinquency Prevention Program Fiscal Year 2006 Funding	27
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program (JABG) Fiscal Year 2005 Funding	27
Federal-Funded Programs	
District 1 ó Northwest Law Enforcement Planning District	33
District 2 ó North Delta Law Enforcement Planning District	35
District 3 ó Red River Delta Enforcement Planning Council	36
District 4 ó Evangeline Law Enforcement Council	37
District 5 ó Capital District Law Enforcement Planning Council	39
District 6 ó Southwest Louisiana Law Enforcement Planning Council	41
District 7 ó Metropolitan Law Enforcement Planning & Action Commission / Jefferson Parish Criminal Justice	43
District 9 ó Orleans Parish	45
District 8 ó Statewide Programs	46

	Page
Louisiana's Juvenile Justice System and Crime Data	
Structure and Function of Louisiana's Juvenile Justice System	51
How A Juvenile Flows Through the System	55
Analysis of Louisiana's Juvenile Crime	59
Juvenile Arrests By Offense Type, Sex, Age and Race	59
Juvenile Arrests By Parish, By Race	62
Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact	63
Other Prevalent Crime Data	67
Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court, Probation Agency or Special Intake Unit	69
Cases Handled Informally (Non-Petitioned) and Formally (Petitioned) and Type of Disposition	70
Delinquent and Status Offenders Admitted to Juvenile Detention Facilities and Adult Jails and Lockups	70
Alternative Placement Detention	70
Home Detention	72
Office of Youth Development	72
Other Social, Economic, Legal and Organizational Conditions Considered Relevant To Delinquent Prevention Programming	76
Population Projections	76
Truancy and Assessment Service Centers	78
Abuse and Neglected Children	78
Education: Suspensions, Expulsions & Dropouts	79

## INTRODUCTION

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice (LCLE) and the Louisiana Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board proudly present the 2008 Annual Report on Louisiana programs supported by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grants Program.

This report provides an overview of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act and fund eligibility requirements. Louisiana receives funding from the following sections of the JJDP Act:

1. Title II ó Part B - Federal Assistance For State and Local Programs, (JJDP Formula Grants Program), and
2. Title V ó Incentive Grants For Local Delinquency Prevention Programs.

The JJDP Advisory Board reviews the applications for these funding programs and makes recommendations to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement. Final approval by the Commission must be obtained before awards can be issued.

Louisiana also participates in the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, another source of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The JJDP Advisory Board receives a report on the activities of JABG projects from the program manager at each regular meeting of the Board. All applications must receive approval from the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement.

Funded activities during 2008 are reported herein as follows:

Title II Formula Block Grant (JJDP)	Federal Fiscal Year 2007
Title V Community Prevention Grants Program	Federal Fiscal Year 2007
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program (JABG)	Federal Fiscal Year 2006



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

## THE JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

Juvenile justice is a relatively new area within the history of criminal justice in this country. How the juvenile justice system functions today is a result from Supreme Court decisions and federal and state legislation. Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Public Law No. 93-415, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 *et seq.*) in 1974, which represented the first federal legislation to address the problem of juvenile crime in a comprehensive, coordinated way. Since then, Congress has amended the Act in 1977, 1980, 1984, 1988, and 1992. In the latest amendment, H.R. 2215, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act was passed with the Reauthorization of the JJDP Act (the JJDP Act of 2002, Public Law 107-273, 42 U.S. C. § 5601 *et seq.*). Congress strengthened the Act and its four core requirements to protect youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

The JJDP Act of 1974 established a single federal agency to address juvenile delinquency, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in the U.S. Department of Justice. The JJDP Act provides a block grant program to all states, based on their juvenile population under the age of 18 and is referred to as the Title II Formula Grants Program. To participate, each state must:

- ❖ Designate a state agency to prepare and administer the state's comprehensive Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan (*which is the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice*),
- ❖ Establish a State Advisory Group that the Chief Executive appoints to provide policy direction/or advise a broad-based supervisory board that has policy responsibility and participate in the preparation and administration of the Formula Grants Program plan, (*this is the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board*), and
- ❖ Commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the four requirements of the JJDP Act. The four core requirements of the JJDP Act are:
  - **Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO)** - States must ensure that juveniles who are charged with or have committed status offenses (i.e., acts that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, such as truancy and running away) or offenses that do not constitute violations of valid court order or non-offenders such as dependent or neglected children, must not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.



- **Sight and sound separation (separation)** - States must ensure that juveniles alleged to be delinquent must not be detained or confined in any institution in which they might have sight and sound contact with adult inmates.
- **Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal)** - No juvenile shall be detained or confined in a jail or lockup for adults except juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jails or lockups for a period not to exceed 6 hours.
- **Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC), where it exists** - States must address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of minority juveniles who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Every three years, Louisiana submits a comprehensive Three-Year Formula Grants Plan in which the JJDP Advisory Board participates in the Plan's development, review, and approval. The Plan includes an analysis of the state's juvenile crime programs and juvenile justice needs, plans for compliance with the four core requirements, a plan for compliance monitoring, the State Advisory Board composition, the Formula Grant program staff, technical assistance needs and certifications. Annual updates are submitted to reflect new trends and identified needs in the juvenile justice system along with planned strategies and programs to address them the following two subsequent years.

Present and future funding depends on the state's eligibility and compliance with the four core requirements. As part of the annual State Plan, Louisiana must submit a plan for achieving or maintaining compliance with the core requirements. The Act specifies that states must provide an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities for compliance of the core requirements. Louisiana is required to collect and analyze data and information from the juvenile facilities and report the findings annually in its Compliance Monitoring Report. This report is due to OJJDP six months after the reporting period.

The Comprehensive Three-Year Plan and subsequent Plan updates must include how the state is addressing the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) of the under- and over-representation of minority youth at the following nine contact points in the juvenile justice system.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Juvenile arrests                 | (6) Cases resulting in delinquent findings                                    |
| (2) Referred to youth court          | (7) Cases resulting in probation placement                                    |
| (3) Cases diverted                   | (8) Cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities |
| (4) Cases involving secure detention | (9) Cases transferred to adult court.   |
| (5) Cases petitioned (charge filed)  |   |

- ❖ Identify the extent to which DMC exists,
- ❖ Perform an assessment that uncovers the causes of DMC, if it exists,
- ❖ Provide intervention which develops and implements strategies for addressing the identified causes,
- ❖ Perform and evaluation to determine the effectiveness of chosen intervention strategies, and
- ❖ Monitor or track the changes in DMC trends and adjust interventions as needed.

OJJDP then determines whether a state is compliant with the core requirements through a review of the Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan, its two subsequent Updates, and the Compliance Monitoring Report. Noncompliance could result in a 20% reduction in a state's Formula Grant funding for the next fiscal year for each core requirement not met; in addition, 50% of the remaining allocation for that fiscal year must be utilized to achieve compliance.



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ADVISORY BOARD**

Section 223(a) of the JJDP Act mandates states establish an advisory group of diverse representation of the juvenile justice field (both the public and private sector) who serve in a voluntary capacity. The JJDP Advisory Board consists of 15 to 33 members appointed by the Governor. One-fifth of the members must include youth under the age of 24 prior to their appointment. The board must also include at least three members who are or were previously involved in the juvenile justice system. The majority of the members must not be full-time government employees, including the chairperson.

The Board must participate in the development of a State Plan, advise the governor and the Legislature on compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, obtain input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, review and comment on grant proposals and monitor programs. Board members advocate the goals the JJDP Act, are knowledgeable about state and federal juvenile justice laws, are an active board member, understand the flow of Louisiana's juvenile justice, and are familiar with Louisiana's juvenile facilities and programs.

The Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) was established under Section 223 of the JJDP Act and is supported by OJJDP. This consultative body is composed of appointed representatives of the nation's State Advisory Boards and advises the President and Congress on matters related to juvenile justice. The committee also advises the OJJDP Administrator on the work of OJJDP, and evaluates the progress and accomplishments of juvenile justice activities and projects. The Governor appoints the Board member as Louisiana's primary representative and a second board member as the alternate.

The mission of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) program in Louisiana includes funding programs at the local level to support delinquency prevention and effective intervention to at-risk youth and their families throughout the state. Community-based juvenile programs are the keys to alleviating juvenile crime; therefore, funds are distributed locally to support innovative programs that might otherwise not receive financing.

reported in this report.

ineaux Blanco appointed the following individuals to the  
tion Advisory Board who oversaw the Federal programs

**Bernardine Adams, Chair**  
West Monroe

**Justin A. Bacques**  
Lake Charles

**Ja'nene G. Broussard**  
Prairieville

**Marcus Bruno**  
Lafayette

**David Burton**  
DeRidder

**Greggory E. Davies**  
Winnfield

**Billie Giroir**  
St. Francisville

**Simon Gonsoulin**  
Baton Rouge

**Shaquania L. Griffin**  
Ponchatoula

**Robby Ray Hill, Jr.**  
Clinton

**Charles. H. Jackson**  
Spearsville

**Elois Joseph**  
Reserve

**Frank P. Letellier, II**  
Madisonville

**Sheriff Tony Mancuso**  
Lake Charles

**Floyd A. Marshall, Sr.**  
Lutcher

**ViEve Martin-Kohrs**  
Lake Charles

**James R. McClelland**  
Franklin

**Dana Menard**  
Lafayette

**Carol Ney**  
Kenner

**Sibil Richardson**  
Shreveport

**Daphne Robinson**  
Alexandria

**Ronald A Rossitto**  
Lake Charles

**Shirley Shed**  
Sibley

**Judge Kim Stansbury**  
Morgan City

**Robert J. Tillie**  
Pineville

**Christola L. Walton**  
Minden

**Earl White**  
Lutcher

## FUNDING PROCESS

Louisiana is divided into eight local Law Enforcement Planning Districts and one state level district. Each Planning District has a Program Director and a Council composed of local law enforcement officials and private citizens. The Law Enforcement Planning Districts are kept updated on the core requirements of the JJDP Act, funding eligibility guidelines, and pertinent State and Federal guidelines, as well as the funding allocations available for juvenile justice programs.

OJJDP notifies the LCLE of the annual state award for each program, Title II (JJDP), Title V. The LCLE staff then determines the allocation to each District, which are based on a formula that includes population and crime statistics. The formula was revised and approved by the Commission in May 2000. While the JJDP Advisory Board sets priorities for the use of available grant funds, the District staff notifies potential known private non-profit providers and public agencies of the availability of grant funding and guidelines for funding through public advertising.

Potential non-profit private or public providers submit a Worksheet Request Allocation for a particular program to the appropriate District Program Director. The District Council, the Priorities Committee, the JJDP Advisory Board, and the LCLE in turn, must approve this request before a full application for a JJDP or Title V grant application can be submitted.

After the Request for Allocation is approved, a grant application is prepared and submitted to the District Program Director. Applications are then approved or disapproved at the district level by the District Boards.

Grant applications approved at the district level are submitted to LCLE staff for review. The staff assesses the documented need and conformity to JJDP requirements and priorities and submits them to the LCLE Priorities Committee for review.

Grant applications that meet the requirements as assessed by LCLE staff and the Priorities Committee are submitted to the JJDP Advisory Board for review and recommendation. Upon recommendation for funding approval by the JJDP Advisory Board, the proposal is submitted to a regular meeting of the LCLE for final approval. Once approved by the LCLE, a Grant Award is then issued.

Potential subgrantees must be present at all meetings when grant applications are reviewed to answer any questions if asked. An exception to attendance at the LCLE meeting is if the grant



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

\$10,000 or if the grant application is for a continuation

Applications under the Juvenile Accountability Block Program do not go through the Local Law Enforcement Planning Districts and are submitted directly to LCLE. Both the Priorities Committees and the Commission review these applications at regular meetings. Although the JJDP Advisory Board's recommendation is not required, the Juvenile Justice Programs Manager provides a report the JJDP Advisory Board on JABG grants.

## TITLE II - FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM (JJDP) FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2007

The JJDP Act provides each State with Formula Grants that meet the core requirements. Each State's allocation from OJJDP is based on the State's under the age of 18 population. The first priority for Formula Grant Program money is to bring the State into compliance with the JJDP core requirements. Once in compliance, States may then use the Formula Grant monies to fund other juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs and services.

The award for federal fiscal year 2007 was \$898,000. Based on the Commission's formula, these funds were divided among the eight local law enforcement districts as follows:

District 1 ó Northwest	\$62,624
District 2 - North Delta	\$44,079
District 3 ó Red River Delta	\$53,774
District 4 ó Evangeline	\$59,185
District 5 ó Capital	\$87,933
District 6 ó Southwest	\$57,269
District 7 ó Jefferson/Metropolitan	\$89,511
District 8 ó State Level**	\$334,329
District 9 ó Orleans	\$109,296

\*\* District 8 encompasses state level funds used to fund statewide training and planning/administration costs.

The FY 2007 awards issued to local and statewide programs are delineated in the attached tables. Approximately 38 local law enforcement/governmental agencies and 12 private nonprofit agencies received these funds to serve their juvenile community.

OJJDP developed 34 Federal Standard Program Areas that are eligible for funding. The following sixteen program areas address the issues the Board stated in the 2007 Update to the 3-Year State Plan. These areas have been found particularly effective for juveniles in Louisiana.

1. **Aftercare/Re-entry** ó Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on



release and providing a continuum of supervision and

2. **Alternative to Detention** ó Provides for the home monitoring and intensive supervision of juveniles pending adjudication and disposition, in lieu of physical shelter or detention, and in some cases, to serve as a diversion from court.
3. **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs** – Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
4. **Compliance Monitoring** –Programs, research, staff support, or other activities designed primarily to enhance or maintain a state's ability to adequately monitor jails, detention facilities, and other facilities, to assure compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
5. **Court Services** ó Programs designed to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre-and post-adjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring translation services and similar programs, and secure community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.
6. **Delinquency Prevention Programs** - Designed to reduce risk factors for delinquency in at-risk families and youth, and to increase resilience and rehabilitative factors between those youth and families who have already become involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs should contain, at minimum, the following components: 1) parent training, 2) children and youth skills training, 3) family life skills training. This is also commonly referred to as "primary prevention" program. This program excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities that are undertaken as part of other Federal Standard Program Areas.
7. **Disproportionate Minority Contact** ó Programs, research, or other initiatives designed primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
8. **Juvenile Justice System Improvement** ó Programs, research, and other initiatives designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition, detention to corrections, training, etc.)
9. **Mental Health** ó Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and

; services; and/or family support services.

10. **Mentoring Programs** - Programs designed to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee), which takes place on a regular basis.
11. **Planning and Administration** ó Activity related to state plan development, other pre-awarded activities, administration of the Formula Grant Program, including evaluation and monitoring, pursuant to Section 222(c) of the JJDP Act of 2002 and the OJJDP Formula Grant Regulation.
12. **Restitution/Community Service Programs** - Primarily diversion or pre-dispositional programs in which juveniles are diverted in an informal or pre-adjudicatory hearing and provides a means of making symbolic restitution to the community for offenses committed.
13. **School Programs** ó Education programs and/or related services designed to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
14. **Serious Crimes** ó Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to address serious and violent criminal-type behavior by youth. This program area includes intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.
15. **State Advisory Group Allocation** ó Activities related to carrying out the State Advisory Group's (JJDP Advisory Board) responsibilities under Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
16. **Youth Court** ó Also known as teen courts, are juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offenders. Most youth courts are used as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance indicators and performance measurements to LCLE. Each Federal Standard Program Area has designated mandatory and non-mandatory output and outcome measurements set by OJJDP that each project must report. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project's performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October ó September). This report is due on December 31<sup>st</sup> of each calendar year and specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

## FUTURE DIRECTION FOR JJDP PROJECTS

### STEP-DOWN POLICY

The Step-Down Policy took effect with the FY 2004 funding. All awards are contingent upon availability of funds. The Step-Down Policy is as follows:

Year 1 (FY 2004)	100%
Year 2 (FY 2005)	100%
Year 3 (FY 2006)	25% Reduction on Year 1 award
Year 4 (FY 2007)	50% Reduction on Year 1 award
Year 5 (FY 2008)	75% Reduction on Year 1 award, <u>Final year of eligibility</u>

### Requirements for Applications:

1. Year 1 ó A sustainability plan must be included in application. Plan must provide partners/agencies that would assume financial responsibility, identifying specific parts of the project covered by other sources. Following years ó applicants not reaching sustainability plans may be reduced at greater amounts than outlined in the policy.
  - a. Sustainability is maintaining the same or greater level of service stated in Year 1's plan. This includes the project's time period, number of juveniles and/or parents served, and the services provided to the juveniles and/or parents.
2. Years 2, 3, 4, and 5: Applicants will be evaluated for proper management of the previous year's grant. Applicants will be required to demonstrate the ability to maintain the operation, service delivery and project accomplishments equal to that proposed in the first year of the grant.
3. The following will be exempt from the Step-Down Policy.
  - a. Subgrants supporting state activity required by the JJDP Act
  - b. District's administrative funding
  - c. Subgrants identified as the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) project.
  - d. Subgrants that are one-time funded

The LCLE and the JJDP Advisory Board will continue to fund programs determined to be priorities after examination of problem areas within the state. It is our commitment that Louisiana will remain in compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, and therefore, continue to receive federal funds for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts.

### DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC)

MC) is the fourth core requirement of the JJDP Act. This requirement requires States to address "juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system."

States must collect data from contact points that a juvenile faces in the juvenile justice system, which includes police, courts and corrections. Once the state determines that DMC exists, it must provide a DMC compliance plan with the 3-Year Comprehensive State Plan and the Plan Updates. The plan includes specific activities in data collection, data system improvement, assessment, programmatic and system improvement strategies, evaluation, and monitoring activities, as appropriate. The plan must also specify timeline, funding amount, and funding source(s) designated to conduct each of the planned activities.

OJJDP determines the state's DMC compliance based on the completeness of the DMC compliance plan; the demonstration of actual, systematic, continuing and good-faith implementation of their planned activities; and the progress reported each year. The JJDP Act of 2002 stipulates that OJJDP will reduce a state's Formula Grant allocation if a state is found non-compliant. Failure to achieve compliance reduces the Formula Grant to the state *by 20 percent* for **EACH** core requirement not met. Further, the State must agree to expend 50 percent of the amount allocated for such fiscal year to achieve compliance with each of the requirements for which the State is non-compliant.

The JJDP Advisory Board is committed to aggressively addressing DMC, where it exists, in Louisiana. The JJDP Advisory Board adopted a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Policy for the JJDP Formula Grant Program on February 9, 2005, and it received final approval from the Commission at the February 10, 2005, meeting.

Reducing DMC is a workable goal. Louisiana has the opportunity to implement strategies that will achieve results by aggressively utilizing JJDP funds focused on DMC where it exists. Effective with the Federal Fiscal Year 2005 State Award, each law enforcement planning council district has required to designate no less than twenty percent (20%) of the annual JJDP Formula Grants Program district allocation to the development and enhancement of programs that address DMC. Eligible programs were based on the OJJDP's Relative Rate Index data, which the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement provides to each district. This policy will be reviewed annually and the percentage adjusted as needed.

The majority of the programs funded in FY 2007 were a continuum of FY 2006 State Plan. The goals, objectives and their planned activities remain the same with the exception of the new activities stated below. It should be noted that this Board continues to address DMC through the development and enhancement of programs including, but not limited to, the training of the judiciary, law enforcement, and juvenile justice field personnel; supporting local probation, diversion and alternatives to detention programs; and assessing mental health programs, school programs and delinquency prevention programs.

LCLE and the SAG continue to address DMC with a three-fold approach. First, JJDP funding priorities focus on programs attempting to prevent future delinquent behavior by youth and to divert juveniles from secure confinement. Programs that fall under the Federal standard program areas, such as, but not limited to, court services, delinquency prevention, disproportionate minority contact, gender-specific services, mental health services, mentoring, school program, and youth court, help steer at-risk juveniles and youth and families from being further involved in the juvenile justice system. Other programs that fall under Federal Standard Program areas, such as aftercare/reentry, alternatives to detention and serious crimes, provide the juvenile alternatives to detention and secure confinement. Secondly, the state incorporated a 20% minimum funding for DMC-focused projects beginning with FY 2005 funds. RRI data collection will be conducted annually on DMC projects to determine the impact, if any, on the reduction of disproportionate minority contact. The remaining FY 2007 funds will be used to support programs that also serve minority youth within the state.

Finally, efforts continue to train juvenile justice professionals on DMC causes and solutions. Since the Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention had to reschedule in 2005 due to the hurricanes, it was decided to move the conference from late summer to early spring. To accommodate the move, the annual conference was not held in 2006. JJDP funding dedicated to the conference was re-directed to help hurricane-affected areas. Three juvenile officers (JOT) classes trained sixteen P.O.S.T. certified law enforcement officers to become certified juvenile officers. The School Resource Officers (SRO) training certified 39 officers in basic SRO and 26 officers in advanced SRO. These trained SRO officers are placed in schools that may have a higher minority rate and/or violence and/or truancy within the schools. In both JOT and SRO trainings, officers are taught sensitivity and appropriate procedures to handle situations that may arise in the schools and/or on the streets, thereby deterring students' behavior from escalating to an arrest.

The DMC Committee Chair maintained contact with other DMC Coordinators and Subcommittee Chairs nationwide. Through these contacts, the DMC Committee Chair networks with others regarding programs and services that effectively address DMC issues. The DMC Committee Chair attended the national DMC conference and advised the SAG on updates. The DMC Committee Chair and the Juvenile Justice Specialist participates in the DMC teleconference calls sponsored by OJJDP.

### **Activities Not Implemented**

An effort to restore the juvenile justice system to pre-Katrina and Rita continues. Steps to conduct a statewide assessment study on DMC remains on hold until areas affected are to restore and/or recreate their data systems. Therefore, the technical assistance request was not submitted requesting direction in this effort. Also, due to the reconstructing, the DMC project in the Orleans area was not implemented. Of the eight proposed DMC projects as stated in the 2006-2008 Comprehensive Three-State Plan, only seven DMC projects were funded in 2006.



Louisiana continues to work diligently toward improving data collected on juveniles coming into contact with the juvenile justice system. The State has begun to refine and expand data collection with the assistance of the Supreme Court, district attorneys, local courts, and law enforcement. The JOIN-IJJIS database development is currently underway and will include the required elements of the RRI contact points. An interim manual data collection and reporting process has begun collecting initial filing data on race and ethnicity information by type of case. Data will begin with the four designated juvenile courts and will be included in the 2005 Annual Supreme Court report. To this end, it is expected that all data elements of the DMC Relative Rate Index will be fulfilled.

### **Timeline, Funding Amount and Sources**

As stated earlier, each LEPC must designate no less than twenty percent (20%) of the district's JJDP Formula Grants Program allocation to the development and enhancement of programs that address DMC. The state continues its attempt to obtain data from the parishes whose projects are designated to be DMC-focused and continues to reach and develop new projects that will address the contact points that show a significant under-representation at diversion and probation contact points and over-representation at all other contact points.

The local LEPCs and LCLE staff will review the 2004 RRI spreadsheets to determine the contact point(s) that indicate under- and over-representation. The previous designated DMC-focused projects will be reviewed to determine continued eligibility as a DMC-focused project for the contact point(s) of concern. Additionally, the project's previous quarterly progress reports will be reviewed to determine the project achievement toward its goals and objectives. If the previous project does not address the contact point or if the contact point achieved a RRI of 1.00, funding will be redirected to other contact points that indicate a significant over-representation. This process will be used to determine the project's eligibility throughout the three-year plan. Should a parish's juvenile justice contact points overall meet the RRI of 1.00, another parish in the state will be chosen for a new DMC-focused project. Any changes will be noted in the FY 2008 State Plan Update. The JJDP Advisory Board adopted a sustainability requirement in the application process. Applicants must now provide a plan for obtaining permanent financial support for the project at the conclusion of federal funding. The plan must include the source of additional funding that maintains the level of services and its strategy to involve other local organizations and volunteer support for project continuation. Updates on obtaining permanent financial support are required in the Quarterly Progress Reports. Subgrantees are also encouraged to attend the Annual Governor's Conference, which includes DMC training.

Applicants with DMC-focused projects are encouraged to visit the websites of OJJDP, SAMHSA, and Blueprints for Violence Prevention for best model DMC projects that address the areas of concern and can be replicated in their communities. LCLE will facilitate a technical assistance request on behalf of those communities as needed.

Funding allocated to each project will be 20% of the district's allocation, which is also equivalent to 20% of the 66 2/3 per centum pass-through as allowed under Section 223(a)(5). It is anticipated that eight DMC-focused projects will be funded at amounts ranging from \$8,800 to \$21,000 for each year of this three-year plan.

### **Planned Formula Grant-supported Activities**

Louisiana recognizes the disproportionate minority contact strategy is an integral part of the State Plan. The State is committed to integrating aggressive and innovative DMC programming within the State Plan and will continue to adopt and promote programs that address DMC, where it exists, as a priority for funding.

The JJDP Advisory Board will continue to address DMC through the development and enhancement of programs including, but not limited to, the training of the judiciary, law enforcement, and juvenile justice field personnel; supporting local probation, support the DMC-focused projects in achieving equal and fair treatment of all youth regardless of race/ethnicity and other projects that help deter at-risk minority youth from entering into the juvenile justice system.

In the Program Descriptions of this application, projects funded as a DMC-focused project will be determined by each locality's contact point RRI that will be addressed. Funded programs will directly address at least one of the nine contact points of the juvenile justice system. The goals, objectives and performance measurements will be monitored through the quarterly progress reports, on-site monitoring visits, and the next year's RRI spreadsheets. Also, under the Federal standard program area, JJDP Advisory Board, the DMC Committee Chair will continue to be available to provide training throughout the state, as requested, on the issues surrounding disproportionate minority contact. The annual Governor's Conference, Juvenile Officers and School Resource Officers trainings, under the federal standard program area #19 Juvenile Justice System Improvement, will continue to include DMC components in the training of juvenile justice professional throughout the state. Lastly, two members of the JJDP Advisory Board are serving as members of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice's Ethnic and Diversity Subcommittee.

In 2006 Louisiana entered into separate partnerships with the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) project and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change project. Both projects address DMC. Four parishes and one judicial district (which consists of three parishes) are participating in the Models for Change. Each participating group will focus their efforts on alternatives to formal processing and secure confinement, evidence-based community services, and disproportionate minority contact. The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement currently works indirectly with this project. The Juvenile Justice Specialist attends the stakeholders meetings. As the Models for Change evolves within the participating parishes, LCLE staff will assist with the project if funding is available.

Three of the five Models for Change participants along with two other parishes will be working with the JDAI project. The Juvenile Justice Specialist has been designated as the JDAI State





**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

JJDP funds will be made available to support the State coordinate this effort. The JJDP-funded DMC projects are located in each the participating parishes. LCLE and the JJDP Advisory Board views the participation of the Juvenile Justice Specialist will help coordinate services with the current funded DMC projects and the overall goal and objectives of the Louisiana's State Plan.

## **TITLE V - COMMUNITY PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAMS FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2007**

The Title V program is the only Federal-funding source solely dedicated to delinquency prevention efforts, which are initiated by a community-based planning process that focuses on the reduction of risks and enhancement of protective factors that prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. Funds can only be used for at-risk juveniles to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system or early intervention programs for juveniles with first-time and non-serious offenses to keep them out of the juvenile justice system.

Because careful, systematic, strategic planning increases the efficacy of prevention efforts and reducing service duplication, Title V requires:

- ❖ The formation of a multidisciplinary community Prevention Policy Board comprised of 15 to 21 members. This board must demonstrate the ability to develop data-driven prevention plans, employ evidence-based prevention strategies, and conduct evaluations to determine program impact and effectiveness.
- ❖ Units of local government are eligible recipients who must obtain the JJDP Advisory Board's certification of compliance with the JJDP Act core requirements.
- ❖ Fifty percent (50%) matching funds (cash or in-kind) is required by the recipient unit of local government.

These requirements are designed to promote collaboration between the community in developing resources, sharing information, and obtaining additional funding to sustain projects over the long term. Each awarded program may be funded in 12-month increments for up to three years.

OJJDP allocates Title V funds to qualifying states based on the relative number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility. The award for FY 2007 was \$75,250. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds.

Under the recommendation of the JJDP Advisory Board, the Commission approved the distribution of these funds on a competitive basis to those Districts that did not have any Title V funds to continue their projects or for projects that had not met their 36-month limitation and no additional Title V funds are available through their district office. Of the eight districts, funds

that required funding to continue their existing projects.

District 1 ó Northwest	\$25,083
District 4 ó Evangeline	\$50,167

OJJDP developed 34 Federal Standard Program Areas that are eligible for funding under the Title II Formula Grants Program. From these 34 programs areas, OJJDP deemed 18 areas eligible for Title V funding. Allocations to local units of government have funded the following program areas for their community.

1. **Delinquency Prevention Programs** - Designed to reduce risk factors for delinquency in at-risk families and youth, and to increase resilience and rehabilitative factors between those youth and families who have already become involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs should contain, at minimum, the following components: 1) parent training, 2) children and youth skills training, 3) family life skills training. Commonly referred to as "primary prevention". This program excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities that are undertaken as part of other Federal Standard Program Areas.
2. **Job Training** ó Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance measures to LCLE. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project's performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October ó September). This report is due on November 30<sup>th</sup> of each calendar year. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

## **JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2006**

OJJDP introduced the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Program in 1998 to help states and communities strengthen their juvenile justice systems. In November 2002, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (DOJ reauthorization) (Public Law 107-273) was signed into law. It renamed the program to Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program and placed it under Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and increased the purpose areas from 12 to 16.

The JABG Program awards grants to States to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at State and local levels. Funds are allocated to states by a Federal formula based on UCR reported juvenile crime, local law enforcement budgets, and juvenile population. States are required to pass through a majority of the funding (75 percent) to eligible units of local government. The Federal share for an approved project cannot exceed 90 percent of total project cost. The State or local recipient of a JABG award must contribute a 10% cash match of the total program cost. (In the case of construction of permanent juvenile corrections facilities, the cash match is 50 percent of the total program cost.)

All subgrantees must establish coordinated enforcement plans for reducing juvenile crime. The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition develops these local plans. This group consists of individuals who work with local area juveniles in a variety of situations, and decide how best to spend JABG funds in their communities. Principal members of these local coalitions represent the police, department, sheriff's office, school board, juvenile court, juvenile probation and the district attorney.

Units of local government that otherwise qualify for an award can waive their right to a direct award and designate a larger governmental unit (within which it is located) or a regional planning unit (which plans for and administers JABG funds on behalf of two or more local governments) to receive and administer the JABG award on its behalf.

This program is not passed through to the local law enforcement planning councils as the other programs. The LCLE is responsible for the development of procedures by which units of local government and state agencies may apply for JABG funds. Application is made directly to the LCLE.

was \$665,400, which is a 14.89% decrease from 2005. and expend these funds. Thirty-four (34) units of local government and 3 statewide programs received awards. One unique aspect of the JABG Program is the earned interest feature. Because the State receives all JABG funds in one payment, it is required that the money be placed in an interest bearing account for the three years that the grant is active. The same JABG spending rules apply to the interest earned by the grantee.

Of the 17 purposes areas, the following purposes areas have been found particularly effective for Louisiana.

1. **Accountability** – Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies.
2. **Corrections/detention facilities** - Building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile corrections or detention facilities, including training of correctional personnel.
3. **Court staffing and pretrial services** ó Hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and special advocates, and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.
4. **Information Sharing** ó Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.
5. **Juvenile courts and probation** ó Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism.
6. **Juvenile drug courts** ó Establishing drug court programs to provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and to integrate administration of other sanctions and services for such offenders.
7. **Juvenile records system** ó Establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety.
8. **Prosecutors (staffing)** - Hiring additional prosecutors, so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and backlogs reduced.
9. **Risk and needs assessment** ó Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessment of juvenile offenders that facilitates effective early intervention and the



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

ces, including mental health screening and treatment and  
ment, to such offenders.

10. **School safety** ó Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that are designed to enhance school safety.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance measures to LCLE. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project's performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October ó September). This report is due on June 30<sup>th</sup>. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

# FEDERAL-FUNDED PROGRAMS TABLES





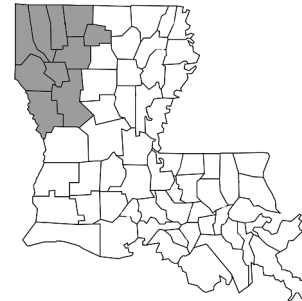
**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

## NORTHWEST LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING DISTRICT

**Parishes:** Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne,  
DeSoto, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Red River,  
Sabine, Webster



<b>FY 2006 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE &amp; DELINQUENCY PREVENTION</b>
---

**DMC Project: Youth Diversion - \$28,819**

Rutherford House  
1707 Line Ave.  
Shreveport, LA 71101-4609  
(318) 222-0222  
Nettie Brown

**Mentoring Program – \$4,530**

Volunteers for Youth Justice  
900 Jordan St. Suite 301  
Shreveport, LA 71101-4310  
(318) 425-4413  
Shonda Houston

**School Programs - \$5,679**

School Resource Officers Program  
Lincoln Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 2070  
Ruston, LA 71273-2070  
(318) 252-5128  
Kirk Taylor

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$2,516**

Bossier Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 850  
Benton, LA 71006-0850  
(318) 965-3431  
Bobby Masters

**Court Services - \$21,080**

Family Strengthening Program  
Caddo Parish Juvenile Court  
P.O. Box 1127  
Shreveport, LA 71101-4239  
(318) 226-6500  
Laura Goodwin

**Data Collection/Systems Improvement - \$3,000**

Caddo Parish Commission  
PO Box 1127  
Shreveport, LA 71163-1127  
(318) 226-6920  
Anita Mills

**FY 2007 – TITLE V**

**Job Readiness/Retention Skills - \$25,083**

Caddo Parish Commission  
PO Box 1127  
Shreveport, LA 71163-1127  
(318) 222-0222  
Eliot S. Knowles, Jr.

**FY 2006 – JABG**

**Drug Court - \$10,000**

26<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Box 69  
Benton, LA 71006-0069  
(318) 965-2332  
Charles Smith

**Supervision and Probation - \$10,000**

11<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
P.O. Box 1557  
Many, LA 71449-1557  
(318) 256-6246  
Don Burkett

**Boot Camp - \$12,015**

Bossier Parish Sheriff's Office  
P.O. Box 850  
Benton, LA 71006-0850  
(318) 965-3431  
Bobby G. Masters

**Supervision and Probation - \$24,710**

Caddo Parish Commission  
P.O. Box 1127  
Shreveport, LA 71163-1127  
(318) 226-6758  
Laurie McGehee

**Teen Court - \$10,000**

Natchitoches Parish Sheriff's Office  
P.O. Box 266  
Natchitoches, LA 71458-0266  
(318) 352-0279  
Kathy Davenport

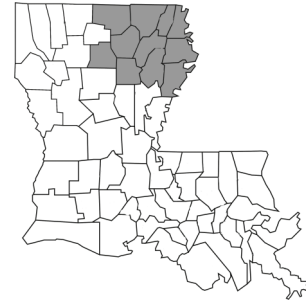
**Truancy Reduction - \$10,000**

3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
P.O. Box 777  
Ruston, LA 71273-0777  
(318) 251-7273  
Andy Shealy

## JUDICIAL DISTRICT JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM PLANNING

### JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**Parishes:** Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson,  
 Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland,  
 Tensas, Union, West Carroll



## FY 2007 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

### DMC Project: Youth Court - \$9,720

Youth Services of Northeast Louisiana, Inc.  
 PO Box 999  
 Monroe, LA 71210-0999  
 (318) 387-8286  
 Valisia Tisdale

### Report/Resource Center – \$8,831

City of West Monroe  
 2305 North 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
 West Monroe, LA 71291-5256  
 (318) 387-4001  
 Denise E. Calhoun

### Delinquency Prevention Program - \$13,533

Our House, Inc.  
 205 Smith Avenue  
 P.O. Box 7496  
 Monroe, LA 71211-7496  
 (318) 345-5556  
 Olin Hall

### Alternatives to Suspension -\$11,995

Academic Options  
 City of West Monroe  
 2305 North 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
 West Monroe, LA 71291-5256  
 (318) 387-4001  
 Denise E. Calhoun

## FY 2006 – JABG

### Local Probation - \$16,020

4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
 PO Box 1652  
 Monroe, LA 71201-1652  
 (318) 327-1424  
 Robert E. Porter

### Detention Center Operations - \$10,000

6<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
 PO Box 1389  
 Tallulah, LA 71282-1389  
 (318) 766-3233  
 Judge John D. Crigler

### Juvenile Prosecutor - \$10,000

2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
 P.O. Drawer 459  
 Jonesboro, LA 71251-0409  
 (318) 927-4862  
 James R. Hatch

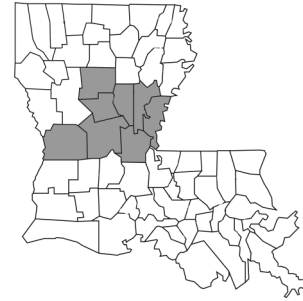


**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

### 3 ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.



**Parishes:** Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant,  
 LaSalle, Rapides, Vernon, Winn,  
 West Carroll

#### FY 2007 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

##### **DMC Project: Youth Court - \$24,751**

9<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court  
 PO Box 1431  
 Alexandria, LA 71309-1431  
 (318) 473-6690  
 Judge Shannon Reyes

##### **Youth Court - \$10,723**

Teen Court of Avoyelles, Inc.  
 PO Box 363  
 Marksville, LA 71351-0363  
 (318) 240-9600  
 Donna DeSoto

##### **School Programs - \$8,338**

Alternatives to Suspension/Truancy Program  
 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
 P.O. Box 1200  
 Marksville, LA 71351-1200  
 (318) 346-2336  
 Dan B. McKay, Jr.

##### **School Programs - \$9,865**

Alternatives to Suspension/Truancy Program  
 Boys and Girls Club of Central  
 P.O. Box 5247  
 Alexandria, LA 71307-5247  
 (318) 442-4545  
 Metra Barraka

#### FY 2006 – JABG

##### **Assessment Center - \$9,988**

Rapides Parish Police Jury  
 PO Box 1150  
 Alexandria, LA 71301-1150  
 (318) 473-6691  
 Patricia Koch, Judge

##### **Juvenile Prosecutor - \$18,000**

12<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
 P.O. Box 1200  
 Marksville, LA 71351-1200  
 (318) 964-2154  
 Renee Roy

## EVANGELINE LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL, INC.

**Parishes:** Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette,  
 St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary,  
 Vermilion



### FY 2007 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

#### **Family Strengthening Program - \$2,849**

City of Morgan City  
 PO Box 1218  
 Morgan City, LA 70381-1218  
 (985) 385-4808  
 Judge Kim Stansbury

#### **Mentoring Program - \$7,202**

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Acadiana  
 PO Box 53267  
 Lafayette, LA 70505-3267  
 (337) 269-0454  
 Vestal Emily

#### **Violence Prevention Program - \$7,202**

Boys & Girls Clubs of Acadiana  
 PO Box 62166  
 Lafayette, LA 70596-2166  
 (337) 268-9555  
 Tamara Anthony

#### **Violence Prevention Program - \$4,353**

St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Office  
 PO Box 247  
 St. Martinville, LA 70582-0247  
 (337) 394-3071  
 Virginia "Ginny" Higgins

#### **Family Strengthening Program - \$11,105**

Lafayette Teen Court, Inc.  
 PO Box 2666  
 Lafayette, LA 70502-2666  
 (337) 232-5977  
 Linda F. Anson

#### **Report/Resource Center - \$2,849**

Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office  
 PO Drawer 3508  
 Lafayette, LA 70502-3508  
 (337) 236-5678  
 Jules Broussard

**FY 2007 – TITLE V**

**Family Strengthening Program - \$50,167**

City of Morgan City  
PO Box 1218  
Morgan City, LA 70381-1218  
(985) 385-4808  
Judge Kim Stansbury

**FY 2006 – JABG**

**Informal Adjustment - \$9,996**

27<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Drawer 1968  
Opelousas, LA 70571-1968  
(337) 948-3041  
Vanessa Harris-Kennerson

**Local Information Network - \$10,000**

Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office  
300 Iberia St., Suite 120  
New Iberia, LA 70560-4584  
(337) 369-3714  
Mike Badeaux

**Violence Prevention - \$12,015**

16<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
300 Iberia Street, Suite 200  
New Iberia, LA 70560-4543  
(337) 369-3804  
Krystal Summers

**Drug Court - \$10,000**

St. Mary Parish Government  
500 Main Street  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor Courthouse Bldg.  
Franklin, LA 70538-6198  
(985) 399-5777  
Keona Lancelin

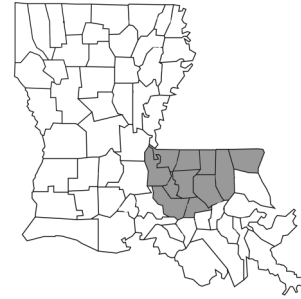
**Supervision and Probation - \$24,030**

15<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
P.O. Box 3306  
Lafayette, LA 70502-3360  
(318) 232-5977  
Linda F. Anson



## CAPITAL DISTRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.

**Parishes:** Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana,  
 Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee,  
 St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington,  
 West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge



### FY 2007 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

**DMC Project: Restitution/Community  
 Service - \$17,587**

22<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
 701 N. Columbia St., Room 3210  
 Covington, LA 70433-2760  
 (985) 732-9594  
 Mike Breland

**Truancy Program - \$6,648**

Town of Walker  
 PO Box 217  
 Walker, LA 70785-0217  
 (225) 664-3125  
 Marlon Lee

**Counseling Program - \$2,594**

Baton Rouge Children's Advocacy Center  
 536 France Street  
 Baton Rouge, LA 70802-6107  
 (225) 343-1984  
 Karen Marchand

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$4,824**

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office  
 15475 Club Deluxe Rd.  
 Hammond, LA 70403-1466  
 (985) 902-2012  
 Kerry Carson

**School Resource Officer Program - \$9,371**

Ascension Parish Sheriff's Office  
 PO Box 268  
 Donaldsonville, LA 70346-0268  
 (225) 621-8329  
 Jo Ann Gauthreaux

**Family Strengthening Program - \$8,039**

Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office  
 PO Box 248  
 New Roads, LA 70760-0248  
 (225) 638-5433  
 Arleen Zito

**Home Detention Program - \$9,725**

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office  
 15475 Club Deluxe Rd.  
 Hammond, LA 70403-1466  
 (985) 902-2012  
 Kerry Carson

**Home Detention Program - \$8,500**

St. Helena Parish Sheriff's Office  
 PO Box 1205  
 Greensburg, LA 70441-1205  
 (225) 222-4413  
 Richard Womack, Sr.



**PDF Complete**

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

Livingston Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 850  
Livingston, LA 70754-0850  
(225) 686-2241  
Bonnie Miller

**School Resource Officer Program - \$5,000**

Ascension Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 268  
Donaldsonville, LA 70346-0268  
(225) 621-8329  
Jo Ann Gauthreaux

**FY 2006 – JABG**

**Probation Counseling - \$10,000**

City of Hammond  
PO Box 2788  
Hammond, LA 70402-2788  
(985) 542-3455  
Guy Recotta, Jr.

**Supervision and Probation - \$58,245**

City of Baton Rouge  
PO Box 1471  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471  
(225) 354-1220  
Alex Jones

**Probation Counseling - \$10,000**

City of Plaquemine  
PO Box 1017  
Plaquemine, LA 70764-1017  
(225) 687-7236  
Mervin J. Gourgues

**Safe Schools - \$10,000**

20<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
P.O. Box 1247  
St. Francisville, LA 70775-1247  
(225) 635-4612  
Samuel C. DeAquila, DA

**SOUTHWEST DISTRICT LAW  
ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron,  
Jefferson Davis**



**FY 2007 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project: Restitution/Community  
Service - \$10,294**

Safety Council of Southwest Louisiana  
1201 Ryan St.  
Lake Charles, LA 70601-5222  
(337) 436-3354  
Robert McCorquodale

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$10,294**

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS  
PO Box 2073  
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073  
(337) 721-3900  
Dane Bolin

**Mental Health Services - \$10,294**

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS  
PO Box 2073  
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073  
(337) 721-3900  
Dane Bolin

**DMC Project: Data Collection/Systems  
Improvement – \$15,475**

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS  
PO Box 2073  
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073  
(337) 721-3900  
Dane Bolin

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$10,912**

Cameron Community Action Agency, Inc.  
PO Box 8801  
Lake Charles, LA 70606-8801  
(337) 905-6000  
Dinah Landry

**Electronic Monitoring – \$3,000**

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS  
PO Box 2073  
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073  
(337) 721-3900  
Jerry Milner



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

## **FY 2006 – JABG**

### **Detention Center Renovation - \$12,015**

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS  
PO Box 2073  
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073  
(337) 721-3900  
Dane Bolin

### **Supervision and Probation - \$10,000**

City of Jennings  
PO Box 1249  
Jennings, LA 70546-1249  
(337) 821-5510  
Mandy Janise

JEFFERSON PARISH /  
**METROPOLITAN LAW ENFORCEMENT  
 PLANNING & ACTION COMMISSION, INC.**



**Parishes:** Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche,  
 Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles,  
 St. James, St. John the Baptist,  
 St. Tammany, Terrebonne

**FY 2007 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project: DMC Coordinator - \$17,902**  
 Jefferson Parish Council  
 1546-B Gretna Blvd.  
 Harvey, LA 70058-5366  
 (504) 364-3750  
 Roy L. Juncker, Jr.

**Report/Resource Center - \$1,875**  
 24<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court  
 Gretna Courthouse Annex  
 200 Derbigny St.  
 Gretna, LA 70053-5850  
 (504) 364-3975  
 Judge Melvin Zeno

**S.H.O.C.A.P. - \$13,357**  
 Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office  
 1233 Westbank Expressway  
 Gretna, LA 70054-70058  
 (504) 376-2152  
 Joseph Ortego

**Local Probation - \$7,283**  
 23<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
 PO Drawer 279  
 Napoleonville, LA 70390-0279  
 (985) 252-6051  
 Michael Poirrier

**S.H.O.C.A.P. - \$7,283**  
 Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office  
 PO Box 5608  
 Thibodaux, LA 70302-5608  
 (985) 532-4326  
 Linda Bernard

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$5,245**  
 Assumption Parish Sheriff's Office  
 PO Box 69  
 Napoleonville, LA 70390-0069  
 (985) 369-7281  
 Phillip August

**Violence Prevention Program - \$6,950**  
 25<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
 301A Main St.  
 Belle Chasse, LA 70037-2725  
 (504) 297-5289  
 Joyce Cossich Lobrano

**Data Collection/Systems Improvement - \$3,000**  
 Jefferson Parish Council  
 PO Box 9  
 Gretna, LA 70054-0019  
 (504) 364-3750  
 Roy L. Juncker, Jr.

**FY 2006 – JABG**

**Supervision and Probation - \$10,000**

St. Charles Parish Council  
PO Box 302  
Hahnville, LA 70057-0302  
(985) 331-1999  
Gail Roussel

**Drug Testing - \$10,000**

Terrebonne Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 727  
Houma, LA 70361-0727  
(985) 876-4232  
Doug Holloway

**Local Probation - \$10,000**

23<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Drawer 279  
Napoleonville, LA 70390-0279  
(985) 252-6051  
Michael Poirrier

**Drug Court - \$9,520**

St. Tammany Parish Government  
PO Box 628  
Covington, LA 70434-0628  
(985) 809-0547  
Shannon Hattier

**Local Information Network - \$10,000**

Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 5608  
Thibodaux, LA 70301-5608  
(985) 532-4326  
Linda Bernard

**Assessment Center - \$52,065**

Jefferson Parish Council  
200 Derbigny St.  
Gretna, LA 70053  
(504) 364-3750  
Roy L. Juncker, Jr.

**Parishes: Orleans**



**FY 2007 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project – Youth Court - \$21,860**

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court  
 102 Civil Courts Bldg.  
 421 Loyola Avenue  
 New Orleans, LA 70112-1102  
 (504) 658-9546  
 Gabrielle Thomas

**Report/Resource Center - \$43,341**

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court  
 102 Civil Courts Bldg.  
 421 Loyola Avenue  
 New Orleans, LA 70112-1102  
 (504) 658-9546  
 Gabrielle Thomas

**Diversion Program – \$44,095**

Orleans Parish District Attorney  
 Youth Study Detention Center  
 1340 Poydras Street, Suite 750  
 New Orleans, LA 70112-6005  
 (504) 571-2820  
 Andree Mattix

**Data Collection/Systems Improvement - \$3,000**

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court  
 102 Civil Courts Bldg.  
 421 Loyola Avenue  
 New Orleans, LA 70112-1102  
 (504) 658-9546  
 Ilona Picou

**FY 2006 – JABG**

**Court Diversion - \$43,485**

Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office  
 2800 Gravier St.  
 New Orleans, LA 70119  
 (504) 826-7034  
 Sheriff Marlin N. Gusman

**Juvenile Prosecutor - \$43,845**

Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office  
 1340 Poydras St., Suite 750  
 New Orleans, LA 70112-1221  
 (504) 566-1711  
 Brandi Dohre

Parishes: All



## FY 2007 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

### JJDP Advisory Board - \$30,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511  
(225) 925-4418  
Katherine C. Guidry

### Compliance Monitoring - \$45,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511  
(225) 925-4418  
Katherine C. Guidry

### Data Collection/Systems Improvement - \$28,529

LA Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511  
(225) 925-4418  
Freida Dunn

### Juvenile Officers Training - \$6,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511  
(225) 925-4418  
Katherine C. Guidry

### School Resource Officers Training – \$45,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511  
(225) 925-4418  
Henry Onott

### Governor's Conference - \$35,000

14<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
1020 Ryan St.  
Lake Charles, LA 70601  
(337) 437-3400  
Ronald A. Rossitto

### Institutional Parenting - \$40,000

LA Office of Juvenile Justice  
PO Box 66458  
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458  
(225) 287-7672  
Pamela Wall





**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

## **FY 2006 – JABG**

### **Safe Schools - \$40,000**

Louisiana Department of Justice  
P.O Box 94005  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9095  
(225) 342-6599  
Sandra Ezell

### **Corrections Facility Renovation - \$80,000**

LA Office of Youth Service  
PO Box 66458  
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458  
(225) 287-7672  
Pamela Wall



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

# LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND CRIME DATA



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

## STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Louisiana's juvenile justice system is comprised of three major components: law enforcement, courts, and corrections. The needs of a juvenile found to be mistreated, the severity of the criminal offense allegedly committed by a juvenile, the prior criminal record of the alleged juvenile offender, the prospects for the offender's rehabilitation, and the increasing concern for public safety are some of the factors affecting how a juvenile offender is handled by Louisiana's juvenile justice system. These factors influence decisions as to how best to assist the juvenile found to be in need due to mistreatment, whether to either warn and release the alleged juvenile offender, or place the offender in the formal juvenile justice system.

Contact between the juvenile and the juvenile justice system can be initiated in one of three ways:

1. A complaint and/or referral is received by juvenile authorities about the treatment of a juvenile.
2. Juvenile authorities receive a complaint about the alleged illegal activity of a juvenile.
3. A law enforcement officer observes illegal activity on the part of a juvenile.

Each component of Louisiana's juvenile justice system has options as to how they respond to a juvenile in need of assistance or a juvenile offender. Examples of some of the options available in each component are as follows:

### **Law Enforcement:**

Counsel, warn and release

Arrest (taking into custody), including detention pending court hearing

Intake

### **Courts:**

Adjudication

Shelter care

Alternative detention programs  
(holdovers, home detention)

Detention

Probation

Institutionalization

Community based alternative care (non-  
secure custody)

based, Probation supervision (non-custody)  
 Parole/after-care supervision (custody)  
 non-secure custody  
 Institutional (secure custody)

Traditionally, the goal of each option has been the care, control and protection of juveniles, whether they were one in need of assistance or a juvenile offender. In recent years, identifiable trends in juvenile criminal activity have led to the juvenile justice system focusing on violent juvenile offenders, who have fueled a burgeoning juvenile crime problem in Louisiana. This shift in focus has placed additional demands on the system. As a result, we continue to see a change in the system's reaction from one of care of juveniles who were culpable for their actions to the overriding concern for the public's safety from violent juvenile predators; from the protection of juveniles from societal pressures, to the protection of society from juvenile offenders. Problems within Louisiana's juvenile justice system continue to surface as the system responds to the change in focus from the care of juveniles, to the reduction of juvenile crime and a heightened concern for public safety.

The structure of Louisiana's juvenile court system is comprised of designated Juvenile Courts, District / Parish Courts, and City / Municipal Courts. Article 116 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* defines a juvenile court and a juvenile court judge as follows:

1. A juvenile "Court" is defined as any city, parish, district, or juvenile court, or its judge, when exercising juvenile jurisdiction. A judge of a mayor's court, or a justice of the peace, is not included.
2. A juvenile "Judge" is defined as the judge of a court exercising juvenile jurisdiction (as defined above).

The role of the judiciary in processing juveniles includes the following duties:

1. Custody orders - issuing orders for a juvenile to be taken into custody, upon presentation of facts.
2. Continued custody hearing - conducting a hearing to determine continued custody prior to adjudication.
3. Conducting hearing to answer petition - a petition may be filed if there are reasonable grounds to believe the juvenile is a delinquent, a child in need of supervision, or a child in need of care.
4. Adjudication - a determination by the court, based on evidence, that the juvenile is *not* delinquent, in need of care or in need of supervision.
5. Pre-disposition investigation - hearings regarding the juvenile's transfer to adult court, mental capacity to proceed or processing through Interstate Compact.
6. Disposition hearing - the determination of an appropriate disposition when a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent, in need of care or in need of services.



**PDF Complete**

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

ically created four designated juvenile courts, in Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Orleans Parishes. Besides these four juveniles courts, juvenile cases are also filed in 38 city/parish Courts and 36 state courts.

This analysis of Louisiana's juvenile justice system, as with those conducted in the past, shows the need for a state-wide uniform juvenile court system as well as a state-wide juvenile information system that can provide juvenile justice decision makers with timely, accurate information on the juveniles they come in contact with at the time they need it to make their decision.

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement has funded a JABG Information Sharing project for the State Supreme Court. This project, when completed, will establish an integrated, web-based case management system called Juvenile Offender Information Network (JOIN). The Office of Youth Development and several juvenile courts around the State are involved with the Supreme Court in designing and pilot testing the JOIN system.



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)



## HOW A JUVENILE FLOWS THROUGH THE SYSTEM

There are three basic ways a juvenile in Louisiana enters the juvenile justice system:

1. A complaint/referral is made to juvenile authorities in which it is alleged a juvenile is being mistreated in some manner and is in need of assistance.
2. A complaint to a law enforcement agency alleging criminal activity on the part of a juvenile.
3. A law enforcement officer observes illegal activity on the part of a juvenile and self-initiates action against him/her.

How a juvenile flows through the system depends on the manner in which the juvenile is brought to the attention of the juvenile authorities in his/her parish of residence. Only children ages 10 to 16 are dealt with as delinquents. Children under 10 are addressed through the Families in Need of Services (FINS) program, a parallel system for children who have committed status offenses. Youth who have reached their 17<sup>th</sup> birthday are tried as adults.

If a complaint/referral is received alleging the juvenile is in need of assistance, and if a determination has been made that the juvenile in question has suffered serious harm, or is in imminent danger of suffering serious harm, the Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services (OCS) is the state agency statutorily charged with intervening on the juvenile's behalf.

The first point of contact for delinquency cases is with law enforcement. There are three divisions of law enforcement in Louisiana: State Police, Parish Sheriff's Offices, and City Police Departments. Any of these agencies can take part in the initial contact with a juvenile. If a complaint of criminal activity on the part of a juvenile is reported to a law enforcement agency, or if a law enforcement officer self-initiates action against a juvenile, several decisions can be made at the law enforcement level ranging from counsel/warn and release (CWR) to formally charging the juvenile which could lead to a formal adjudication resulting in secure confinement. In some jurisdictions in Louisiana, the officer can refer the juvenile to one of the service network providers (FINS, substance abuse treatment, etc.), or he can take a more formal approach and refer the juvenile to the Office of Youth Development (OYD), the District Attorney's Office, or seek detention or shelter care for the juvenile offender. Some Louisiana jurisdictions, particularly in the larger cities, require the juvenile offender be taken to an intake unit, an OYD regional office, or to the designated juvenile court.



**PDF Complete**

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

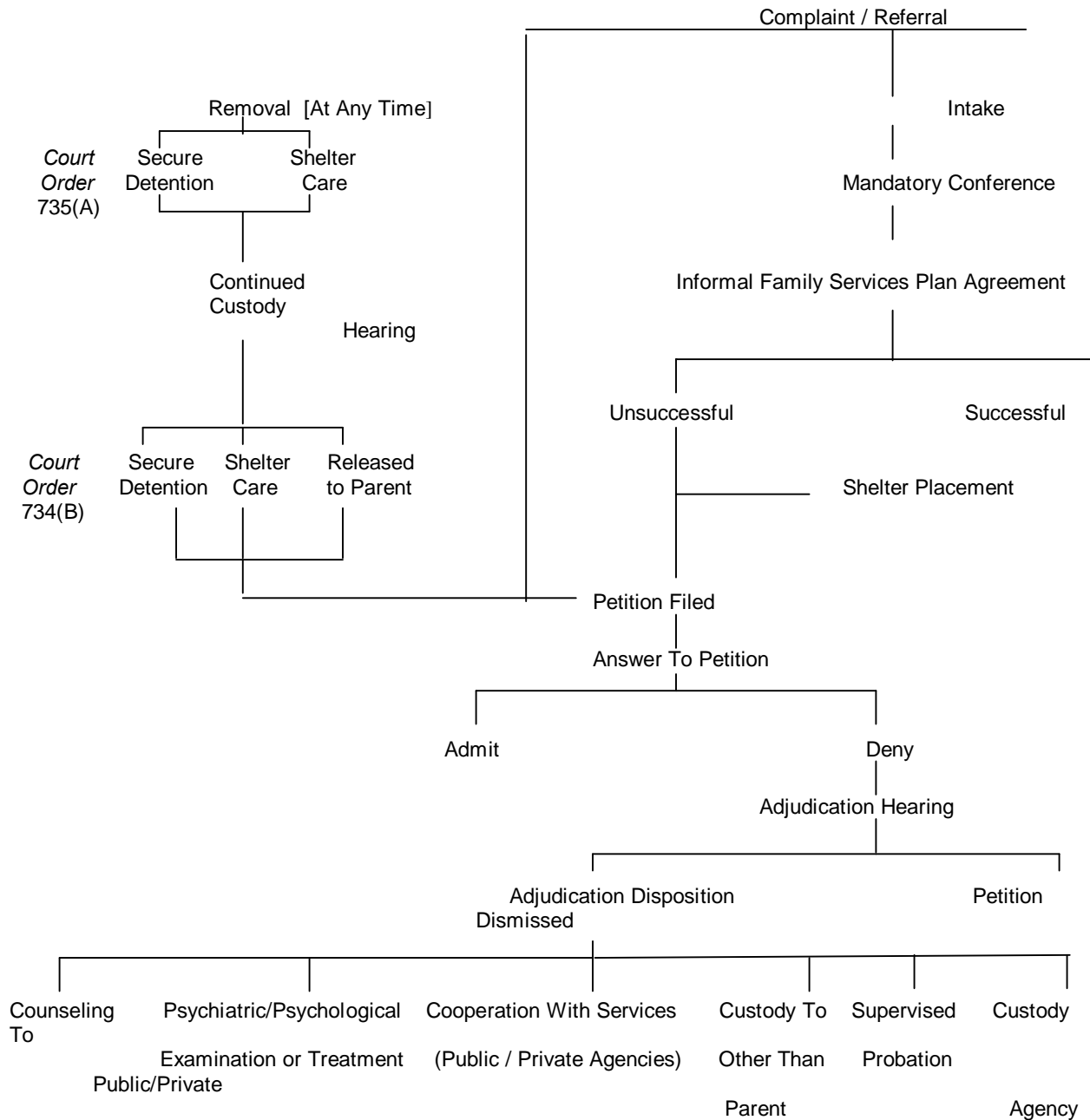
[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

juvenile justice system after law enforcement varies by , the FINS agency, local probation, alternative detention programs, etc.

The options available to law enforcement and the courts vary depending on which process is chosen to handle the juvenile in the juvenile justice system. If the FINS process is chosen, a FINS officer assesses the juvenile and their family and decisions are made as to how the juvenile should progress through the system. If a juvenile is determined to be delinquent, other options are available for the juvenile to progress through the system.

Charts 1 and 2 detail the options available in handling FINS and Delinquent cases within the juvenile justice system.

**Chart 1**  
**a Juvenile Justice System**  
**Families in Need of Services [FINS]**



This chart shows the options available to the juvenile, the family and the FINS officer, once the FINS process has begun. Removal (whether detention or shelter care) may occur at any time during this process; the juvenile may also be placed in secure detention for contempt of valid court orders.



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

**Chart 2**  
**a Juvenile Justice System**

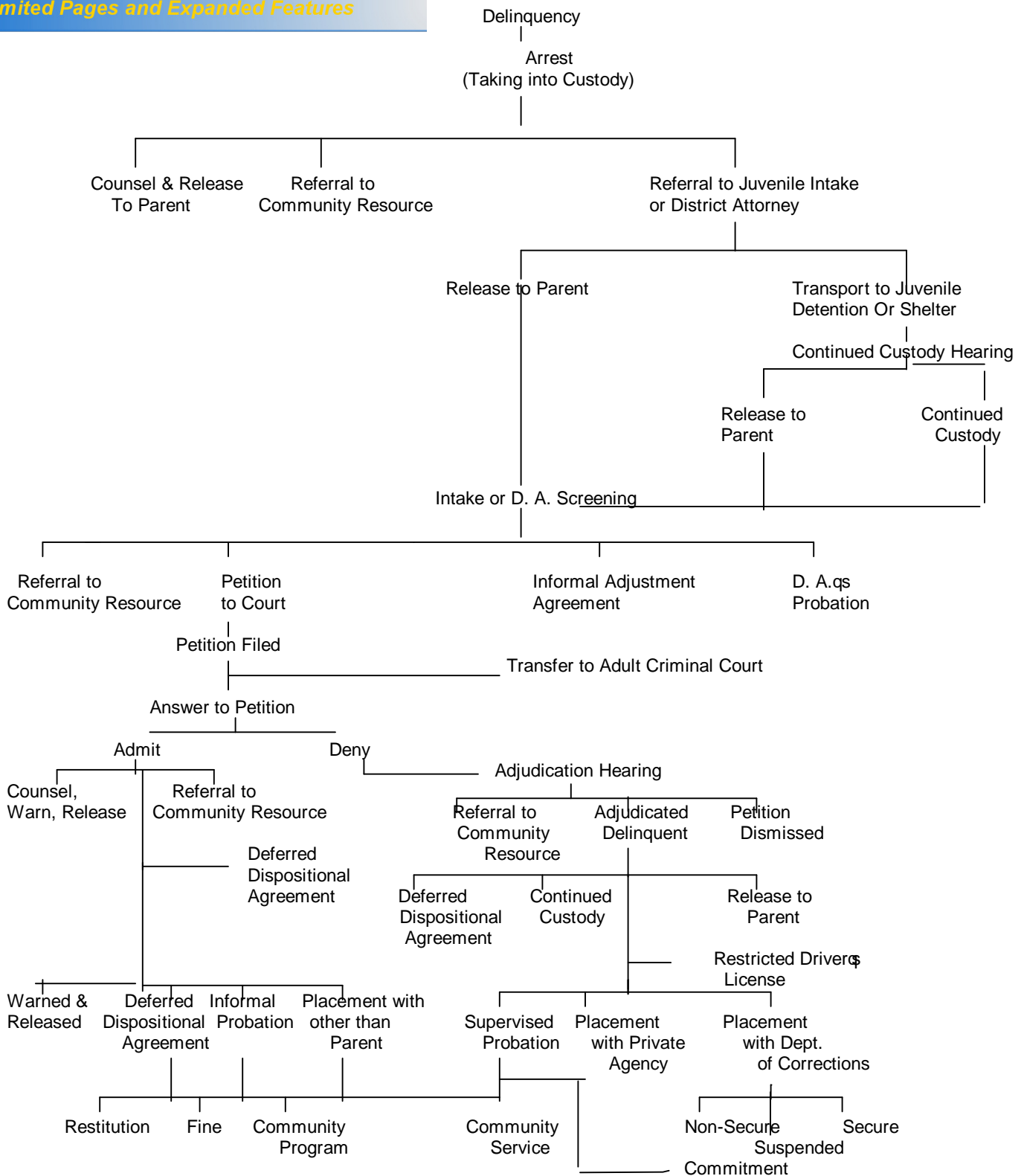


Chart 2 illustrates the many options available in the juvenile justice system once a juvenile is taken into custody. Once again, many factors such as prior record, severity of offense, or family situation may impact the decision as to which path the juvenile will take in the process.

## ANALYSIS OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS

Louisiana conducts an analysis each year of the juvenile delinquency problems and juvenile justice needs for 2002 as required by Section 223(a)(7) of the JJDP Act. This section will detail the (1) juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age, and race; (2) number and characteristics (by offense type, gender, race, and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense; (3) number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g., diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment); (4) number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups; and (5) other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

Louisiana's juvenile statistics are obtained from FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies. Using data reported for the year 2002 assisted in analyzing the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana. By conducting a comparative examination of previous years of arrest data, we can determine what areas of juvenile crime are prevalent in Louisiana. This, coupled with the data contained in the Minority Overrepresentation section of this report, helped us to determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

### JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE TYPE, SEX, AGE, AND RACE

Table 1 shows 38,226 persons under age 18 were arrested in Louisiana in 2002. This total represents a decrease of 2,828 juvenile arrests over that reported in 2001. By offense category totals, "other offenses" totaled 13,544 (35.4%); theft offenses totaled 6,046 (15.8%); crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and assaults) totaled 6,969 (18.2%); disorderly conduct totaled 5,459 (14.3%); status offenses (which include suspicion, curfew, loitering and runaway) totaled 3,981 (10.4%); and drug related offenses totaled 2,227 arrests (5.8%) of the total arrests in 2002.

Of the 38,226 juvenile arrests in 2002, 55.6% were black, 43.3% were white, and 1% was Asian or Indian. Since Asian and Indian arrests represent such a small percentage, no separate analysis will be done for these groups. Please note the percentage of black arrestees to the total number arrestees dropped from 56.7% in 2001 to the 55.6% reported for 2002.

percentage of arrests between blacks and whites by category (e); liquor laws, drunkenness, driving under the influence (82% white, 18% black); stolen property (63% black, 35% white); arson (63% white, 37% black); weapons possession offenses (64% black, 36% white), and crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and all assaults ó 64% black, 33% white). In addition to the liquor laws, drunkenness, DWI and arson categories cited above, white juveniles also made up the majority of arrests in the categories of forgery, fraud, sex offenses, drug possession, offenses against family & children, and status offenses.

A comparison of the general population (2002 U.S. Census Bureau estimates) and the total number of arrests shows that while blacks make up only 33.2% of the general population, they represented 55.6% of the total arrests in 2002 for the age group. Similarly, whites make up 65.1% of the population and represented 43.77% of the arrests.

Although the percentages vary from parish to parish, there is a cumulative statewide overrepresentation of blacks, based solely on general population, of 22.5% for 2002. Some parishes show whites, Asians and Indians to be over represented, however, most parishes across the state show an over-representation among blacks. Table 3 in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact gives the population and arrest information by parish for 2002. Included in the chart is the level of over- or under-representation by race for each parish. Please recall that a positive value represents over-representation while a negative value represents under-representation.

Table 2 details the total parish-by-parish juvenile arrest information for Louisiana for 2002. This data, obtained from FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies in Louisiana that reported data for any time period in the year 2002, allows us to view the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana on a parish by parish basis in order to focus attention on those areas of the state where juvenile crime is on the increase, or where special conditions ó such as minority overrepresentation ó exist. The arrest data contained in Table 2 will be compared, on a percentage basis, with the overall population of the races in each parish as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact Table 3. Again, this data will help determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

**Table 1**  
**s By Type Of Offense, Age, Race and Sex**

OFFENSE	0-9	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	WH	BLK	IND	ASN	M	F
Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	6	8	7	21	6	15	0	0	17	4
Manslaughter, by negligence	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Forcible Rape	3	16	35	14	15	20	103	38	65	0	0	100	3
Robbery	2	11	39	46	67	99	264	44	219	0	1	246	18
Aggravated Assault	19	154	329	243	246	261	1,252	385	858	8	1	918	334
Burglary	27	197	466	295	398	318	1,701	808	881	4	8	1,576	125
Larceny, Theft	66	698	1,623	1,176	1,378	1,105	6,046	2,410	3,575	17	44	3,776	2,270
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	14	91	73	91	59	328	139	187	0	2	274	54
Other Assaults	58	700	1,542	1,043	1,095	890	5,328	1,828	3,459	23	18	3,508	1,820
Arson	2	20	36	15	15	10	98	62	36	0	0	84	14
Forgery, Counterfeiting	3	1	3	5	13	16	41	27	13	1	0	27	14
Fraud	1	1	13	3	5	22	45	29	16	0	0	34	11
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Sell	6	33	98	74	141	116	468	163	295	1	9	406	62
Vandalism	47	267	425	246	318	242	1,545	840	686	9	10	1,344	201
Weapons: Carry, Possess	7	38	77	55	83	66	326	116	210	0	0	288	38
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	3	6	1	3	13	4	9	0	0	9	4
Sex Offenses	6	47	83	38	39	62	275	150	120	4	1	247	28
Drug Violation: sell, Manufactory	4	3	52	77	145	150	431	178	248	1	4	383	48
Drug Violation: possess	11	29	187	329	514	726	1796	1006	778	10	2	1549	247
Gambling	0	3	2	3	12	6	26	0	26	0	0	25	1
Offenses against family and children	39	44	91	76	55	49	354	223	131	0	0	213	141
Driving Under the Influence	2	0	1	2	34	112	151	130	18	0	3	124	27
Liquor Laws	0	2	26	73	128	184	413	338	73	0	2	327	86
Drunkenness	3	5	10	13	25	42	98	70	28	0	0	75	23
Disorderly Conduct	91	663	1,645	1,223	1,135	702	5,459	2,007	3,372	56	24	3,355	2,104
Vagrancy	0	6	13	11	13	14	57	15	42	0	0	47	10
Other Offenses (except traffic)	232	885	1,944	1,483	1,657	1,404	7,605	3,507	4,007	47	44	5,230	2,375
Suspicion	1	12	25	11	23	8	80	40	39	1	0	60	20
Curfew, Loitering	9	115	474	396	515	43	1,552	799	732	17	4	1,025	527
Run Away	16	228	843	657	538	67	2,349	1,205	1,131	6	7	1,022	1,327
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>4192</b>	<b>10,176</b>	<b>7,692</b>	<b>8,708</b>	<b>6,803</b>	<b>38,226</b>	<b>16,568</b>	<b>21,269</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>26,290</b>	<b>11,936</b>

Figures are from FBI UCR offense, age, sex and race of juveniles arrested reports for those agencies reporting for any time period in 2002.



**Table 2**  
**Arrests by Parish, by Race**

	ARRESTS					ARREST %			
	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN
Assumption	28	132	0	0	160	17.50	82.50	0.00	0.00
Avoyelles	54	129	0	0	183	29.51	70.49	0.00	0.00
Beauregard	82	29	0	0	111	73.87	26.13	0.00	0.00
Bienville	29	30	0	0	59	49.15	50.85	0.00	0.00
Bossier	774	703	0	4	1,481	52.26	47.47	0.00	0.27
Caddo	541	1,055	0	4	1,600	33.81	65.94	0.00	0.25
Calcasieu	580	584	1	1	1,166	49.74	50.09	0.09	0.09
Caldwell	6	4	0	0	10	60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
Cameron	29	1	0	0	30	96.67	3.33	0.00	0.00
Catahoula	22	28	0	0	50	44.00	56.00	0.00	0.00
Claiborne	27	24	0	0	51	52.94	47.06	0.00	0.00
Concordia	23	13	0	0	36	63.89	36.11	0.00	0.00
Desoto	41	105	0	0	146	28.08	71.92	0.00	0.00
East Baton Rouge	1,169	3,432	2	21	4,624	25.28	74.22	0.04	0.45
East Carroll	0	12	0	0	12	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
East Feliciana	18	29	0	0	47	38.30	61.70	0.00	0.00
Evangeline	121	23	0	0	144	84.03	15.97	0.00	0.00
Franklin	64	43	0	1	108	59.26	39.81	0.00	0.93
Grant	119	39	0	0	158	75.32	24.68	0.00	0.00
Iberia	253	629	0	12	894	28.30	70.36	0.00	1.34
Iberville	95	458	0	0	553	17.18	82.82	0.00	0.00
Jackson	17	9	0	0	26	65.38	34.62	0.00	0.00
Jefferson	3,641	5,207	1	72	8,921	40.81	58.37	0.01	0.81
Jefferson Davis	348	136	13	0	497	70.02	27.36	2.62	0.00
Lafayette	513	958	23	2	1,496	34.29	64.04	1.54	0.13
Lafourche	610	573	15	0	1,198	50.92	47.83	1.25	0.00
LaSalle	7	4	0	0	11	63.64	36.36	0.00	0.00
Lincoln	212	274	0	0	486	43.62	56.38	0.00	0.00
Livingston	558	54	0	0	612	91.18	8.82	0.00	0.00
Madison	9	53	0	0	62	14.52	85.48	0.00	0.00
Morehouse	21	19	0	0	40	52.50	47.50	0.00	0.00
Natchitoches	110	330	0	0	440	25.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
Orleans	13	26	0	1	40	32.50	65.00	0.00	2.50
Ouachita	636	380	0	0	1016	62.60	37.40	0.00	0.00
Plaquemines	138	54	0	6	198	69.70	27.27	0.00	3.03
Pointe Coupee	29	49	0	0	78	37.18	62.82	0.00	0.00
Rapides	750	850	0	1	1,601	46.85	53.09	0.00	0.06
Red River	18	52	0	0	70	25.71	74.29	0.00	0.00
Richland	0	9	0	0	9	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Sabine	48	17	0	0	65	73.85	26.15	0.00	0.00
St. Bernard	637	239	4	1	881	72.30	27.13	0.45	0.11
St. Charles	342	327	0	0	669	51.12	48.88	0.00	0.00
St. Helena	1	37	0	0	38	2.63	97.37	0.00	0.00
St. James	53	210	0	0	263	20.15	79.85	0.00	0.00
St. John	93	416	0	1	510	18.24	81.57	0.00	0.20
St. Landry	271	608	0	0	879	30.83	69.17	0.00	0.00
St. Martin	24	40	0	0	64	37.50	62.50	0.00	0.00
St. Mary	296	391	10	5	702	42.17	55.70	1.42	0.71
St. Tammany	1,130	330	0	7	1,467	77.03	22.49	0.00	0.48
Tangipahoa	658	508	0	0	1,166	56.43	43.57	0.00	0.00
Tensas	14	17	0	0	31	45.16	54.84	0.00	0.00
Terrebonne	2434	2331	158	55	4978	48.90	46.83	3.17	1.10
Union	23	83	0	0	106	21.70	78.30	0.00	0.00
Vermilion	93	36	0	0	129	72.09	27.91	0.00	0.00
Vernon	95	68	0	0	163	58.28	41.72	0.00	0.00
Washington	103	144	0	0	247	41.70	58.30	0.00	0.00
Webster	80	213	0	0	293	27.30	72.70	0.00	0.00
West Baton Rouge	171	128	0	0	299	57.19	42.81	0.00	0.00
West Carroll	25	11	0	0	36	69.44	30.56	0.00	0.00
West Feliciana	29	25	0	0	54	53.70	46.30	0.00	0.00
Winn	1	1	0	0	2	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,939</b>	<b>23,347</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>42,709</b>	<b>44.34</b>	<b>54.67</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.46</b>



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

**Contact**

Table 3 documents the population percentage by race for each parish and the corresponding arrest percentage by race for the year 2002. From this we get a parish-by-parish breakdown of minority over/under-representation, as well as state totals for the years listed. Please recall that a positive (+) indicator represents over-representation, while a negative (-) indicator represents an under-representation for black juvenile arrestees.

Table 3 shows the statewide over-representation for black juvenile arrests in 2002 in Louisiana was 15.67%, while white juveniles were under-represented by 10.66%, and other race juveniles were under-represented by 5.01%. The 15.67% over-representation of black juveniles in 2002 is a decrease of 1.22% over that reported for 2001. Blacks were over-represented in all but ten parishes during 2002. Population estimates for 2002 were derived from U.S. Census of 2000, geometric mean applied and the 2002 FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

Table 3

Minority Over/Under Representation Percentages By Parish

Complete Upgrade to PDFs and Expanded Features			Arrest %		Arrest %		Minority % Over/Under Representation	
			1 %	Other	White	Black		Other
Assumption	60.0	38.3	1.1	17.50	82.50	0	+44.20	
Avoyelles	62.1	35.3	2.6	29.51	70.49	0	+35.19	
Beauregard	82.5	15.1	2.4	73.87	26.13	0	+11.03	
Bienville	48.9	50.5	.6	49.15	50.85	0	+ .35	
Bossier	69.2	26.6	4.2	52.26	47.47	.27	+20.87	
Caddo	41.5	56.2	2.3	33.81	65.94	.25	+9.74	
Calcasieu	67.9	29.8	2.3	49.74	50.09	.17	+20.29	
Caldwell	81.2	18	.8	60	40	0	+22.00	
Cameron	94.8	4.2	1	96.67	3.33	0	-.87	
Catahoula	65.2	34.2	.6	44	56	0	+21.80	
Claiborne	41	58.6	.4	52.94	47.06	0	-11.54	
Concordia	52.8	46.3	.9	63.89	36.11	0	-10.19	
Desoto	49.8	48.9	1.3	28.08	71.29	0	+22.39	
East Baton Rouge	43.8	52.9	3.3	25.28	74.22	.50	+21.32	
East Carroll	21.9	77.6	.5	0	100	0	+22.40	
East Feliciana	47.2	52.1	.7	38.30	61.70	0	+9.60	
Evangeline	63.8	35.3	.9	84.03	15.97	0	-19.33	
Franklin	56.6	42.5	.9	59.26	39.81	.93	-2.69	
Grant	83.7	13.1	3.2	75.32	24.68	0	+11.58	
Iberia	57.3	38.6	4.1	28.30	70.36	1.34	+31.76	
Iberville	42	57.2	.8	17.18	82.82	0	+25.62	
Jackson	67.6	31.6	.8	65.38	34.62	0	+3.02	
Jefferson	60.1	34.2	5.7	40.81	58.37	.82	+24.17	
Jefferson Davis	76.3	21.9	1.8	70.02	27.36	2.62	+5.46	
Lafayette	66.6	30.8	2.6	34.29	64.04	1.67	+33.24	
Lafourche	76.2	18.3	5.5	50.92	47.83	1.25	+29.53	
LaSalle	82.2	16.2	1.6	63.64	36.36	0	+20.16	
Lincoln	52.7	45.5	1.8	43.62	56.38	0	+10.88	
Livingston	93.9	4.9	1.2	91.18	8.82	0	+3.92	
Madison	26.5	73.2	.3	14.52	85.48	0	+12.28	
Morehouse	45.5	53.9	.6	52.50	47.50	0	-6.40	
Natchitoches	47.6	49.8	2.6	25	75	0	+25.20	
Orleans	15.6	80.7	3.7	32.50	65	2.50	-15.70	
Ouachita	53.9	44.7	1.4	62.60	37.40	0	-7.30	
Plaquemines	65.7	27	7.3	69.70	27.27	3.03	+ .27	
Point Coupee	53.3	45.8	.9	37.18	62.82	0	+17.02	
Rapides	59.3	37.8	2.9	46.85	53.09	.06	+15.29	
Red River	45.4	53.9	.7	25.71	74.29	0	+20.39	
Richland	52.8	46.7	.5	0	100	0	+53.30	
Sabine	64.1	23.6	12.3	73.85	26.15	0	+2.55	
St. Bernard	83.3	12.7	4	72.3	27.13	.57	+14.43	
St. Charles	67.9	30	3.1	51.12	48.88	0	+18.88	
St. Helena	38.6	61.1	.3	2.63	97.37	0	+36.27	
St. James	42.3	57.2	.5	20.15	79.85	0	+22.65	
St. John	44.7	53.4	1.9	18.24	81.57	.20	+28.17	
St. Landry	48.6	50.2	1.2	30.83	69.17	0	+18.97	
St. Martin	59.4	38.3	2.3	37.50	62.50	0	+24.20	
St. Mary	56.1	38.6	5.3	42.17	55.70	2.13	+17.10	
St. Tammany	83.7	13.1	3.2	77.03	22.49	.48	+9.39	
Tangipahoa	60.9	37.7	1.4	56.43	43.57	0	+5.87	
Tensas	34.6	65.1	.3	45.16	54.84	0	-10.26	
Terrebonne	67.2	22.9	9.9	48.90	46.83	4.27	+23.93	
Union	62.5	36.6	.9	21.70	78.30	0	+41.70	
Vermilion	76.1	19.6	4.3	72.09	27.91	0	+8.31	
Vernon	71.4	19.9	8.7	58.28	41.72	0	+21.82	
Washington	60.7	38.3	1	41.70	58.30	0	+20.00	
Webster	56.8	41.6	1.6	27.30	72.70	0	+31.10	
West Baton Rouge	59.5	39.6	.9	57.19	42.81	0	+3.21	
West Carroll	79.6	20	.4	69.44	30.56	0	+10.56	
West Feliciana	57.3	41.9	.8	53.70	46.30	0	+4.40	
Winn	62	36.2	1.8	50	50	0	+13.80	
TOTAL	55%	39%	6%	44.34%	54.67%	.99%	+15.67	

0% of the JJDP funds to directly address DMC in 2005. Through its eight local Law Enforcement Planning Councils (LEPC). Each LEPC must designate no less than twenty percent (20%) of the district's JJDP Formula Grants Program allocation to the development and enhancement of programs that address DMC. When fully implemented, eight projects will be focused on DMC-reduction efforts throughout the state. Data collection for the Relative Rate Index (RRI) spreadsheets will be compiled and analyzed for these parishes where the DMC-reduction efforts are focused.

The detailed breakdowns of over-and under-representation both statewide and each parish are included in Attachment 3 Excel Spreadsheets. Seven LEPCs have identified a DMC project within their district. The DMC projects are located in the following parishes: Caddo, Ouachita, Avoyelles, Lafayette, Washington, Calcasieu, and Jefferson. The remaining LEPC is comprised of Orleans Parish. The identification of a DMC project will be part of the reconstruction of the juvenile justice system, which suffered from the effects of Hurricane Katrina.

Based on the total Louisiana youth population, the following races met the 1% rule: White, Black or African-American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, and Other/Mixed. Accordingly, juvenile justice system contact data has been collected and submitted on these five race/ethnic groups separately. The Other/Mixed population is attributed to how individuals classified themselves based on the definitions set by the U.S. Census Bureau. With the exception of Jefferson and Orleans Parishes, the remaining parishes have low juvenile arrests for Hispanic or Latino, Asian, and American Indian. This could be due to the classification of these youth or it could be attributed to how each local jurisdiction classified the youth. Table 4 is an at-a-glance RRI comparison of the Black or African-American youth. The Black or African-American youth is Louisiana's largest minority group statewide and for each parish with the exception of Orleans Parish, which the Black or African-American youth is the majority. Table 5 is a RRI comparison of the remaining minority groups.

**TABLE 4 – BLACK OR AFRICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH**

<b>Black or African-American</b>	<b>Statewide</b>	<b>Avoyelles</b>	<b>Caddo</b>	<b>Calcasieu</b>	<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>Lafayette</b>	<b>Orleans</b>	<b>Ouachita</b>	<b>Washington</b>
Juvenile Arrests	1.00	<b>2.32</b>	1.00	1.33	<b>3.73</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.20</b>
Refer to juvenile court	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>2.24</b>
Cases Diverted	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.99	<b>1.16</b>	**
Cases involving secure detention	<b>3.71</b>	**	<b>3.42</b>	<b>2.00</b>	1.00	<b>5.19</b>	1.01	<b>2.22</b>	**
Cases petitioned	1.00	---	1.00	<b>1.17</b>	1.00	<b>1.52</b>	1.00	<b>0.76</b>	**
Cases resulting in delinquent findings	1.00	0.98	1.00	<b>1.31</b>	1.00	<b>0.66</b>	0.99	<b>1.12</b>	**
Cases resulting in probation placement	<b>2.75</b>	1.01	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.01	1.02	<b>3.36</b>	**
Cases resulting confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities	<b>5.72</b>	**	<b>3.72</b>	1.69	1.49	**	**	**	---
Cases transferred to adult court	**	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**TABLE 5 – ALL OTHER MINORITY GROUPS**

<b>All Other Races</b>	<b>Statewide</b>	<b>Avoyelles</b>	<b>Caddo</b>	<b>Calcasieu</b>	<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>Lafayette</b>	<b>Orleans</b>	<b>Ouachita</b>	<b>Washington</b>
Juvenile Arrests					<b>0.25 Asian</b>		<b>0.66 Hispanic 0.60 Asian</b>	<b>0.22 Hispanic</b>	
Refer to juvenile court					<b>7.37 Asian</b>				
Cases Diverted									
Cases involving secure detention	<b>2.54 Other</b>								
Cases petitioned									
Cases resulting in delinquent findings						<b>0.40 Hispanic 0.32 Other</b>			
Cases resulting in probation placement	<b>0.52 Hispanic 0.37 Asian 0.26 Other</b>								
Cases resulting confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities									
Cases transferred to adult court									

Key:

Statistically significant (over-representation):

Statistically significant (under-representation):

**Bold font**

***Bold font italic***



**PDF**  
Complete

*Your complimentary  
use period has ended.  
Thank you for using  
PDF Complete.*

[Click Here to upgrade to  
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features](#)

\*\*  
on

Regular font

---

ve eight DMC-focused projects when fully implemented. Beginning with the FY 2007 State Plan Update, the State can begin tracking the RRI changes statewide and on each parish.

The juvenile population for each group remained unchanged with White at 55%, Black at 39%, Hispanic at 2%, Asian at 1%, Native Hawaiian at 0.02%, American Indian at 0.70%, and Other/Mixed at 1.85%. As shown in the following table, Louisiana, statewide, has shown improvements in juvenile arrests, cases diverted, and cases transferred to adult court. The areas, cases involving secure detention, cases resulting in probation placement and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities continue to be addressed.

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Juvenile Arrests	<b>2.51</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.03</b>	1.00
Refer to juvenile court	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.00
Cases Diverted	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.55</b>	1.00	1.00
Cases involving secure detention	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>3.71</b>
Cases petitioned	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.55</b>	1.00	1.00
Cases resulting in delinquent findings	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cases resulting in probation placement	1.00	1.00	1.00	<b>2.75</b>
Cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities	<b>5.17</b>	1.00	<b>4.35</b>	<b>5.72</b>
Cases transferred to adult court	0.98	<b>1.41</b>	---	**

The local LEPCs are provided the RRI spreadsheets for the parish located in their jurisdiction. The DMC-focused project will be determined by the contact point's RRI in the spreadsheets. With the help from LCLE staff and model programs by OJJDP, SAMHSA, and/or Blueprints for Violence Prevention, applicants will be able to implement appropriate programs to address the contact point(s) that indicate minority over-representation.

### **Other Prevalent Crime Data**

Louisiana ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in the nation in the rate of juveniles arrested for violent crimes in 2002. This ranking is up from the 7<sup>th</sup> place rank reported for 2001. The state also ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in the number of reported juvenile arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter. This ranking is up one place from that reported for 2001.

In the 2002 homicide dataset, juvenile cases are isolated from among all homicides by controlling for the age of the offender (between 1 and 17 years). The majority of juvenile homicide cases (9) involved single victim/single offender episodes, and the remaining offenses (4) involved single victim/multiple offender episodes.

In 2002, there were 16 known juvenile offenders committing homicides against 13 victims. One multiple offender/single victim offense included an adult offender. (Only those cases where the offender age was known are included.)

Twelve (12) of the juvenile homicide offenders were black (75.0%) and 4 were white (25.0%). Seven (7) victims were black (53.8%) and 6 victims were white (46.2%).

The racial composition of the homicide offenders relative to the victims included 4 white-on-white (30.8%), 7 black-on-black (53.8%) and 2 (15.4%) black-on-white homicides.

The relationship between victim and offender for the 13 homicides included: 7 Acquaintance, 3 Stranger, and 3 Unknown.

The circumstances under which the homicide took place for the 16 incidents included: 5 Arguments, 2 Robbery, 3 Circumstance Unknown, and 3 Other.

The weapons used in the 16 homicides included: Handgun- 5, Rifle/Shotgun- 2, Knife/Cutting Instrument- 3, Other Weapon- 1, Unknown Firearm- 1, and Blunt Object- 1.

The agencies reporting on the 13 homicide victims included:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Baton Rouge Police Department	3	23.1	New Orleans Police Department	3	23.1
Harahan Police Department	1	7.7	St. John the Baptist Parish Sheriff's Office	1	7.7
Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office	2	15.3	Tensas Parish Sheriff's Office	1	7.7
Livingston Parish Sheriff's Office	1	7.7	Union Parish Sheriff's Office	1	7.7
<b>Total</b>				<b>13</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The ages of the 16 offenders ranged from 12 to 17 years. The ages of the 13 victims ranged from 13 to 52 years.



## JUVENILES REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT, PROBATION AGENCY, OR SPECIAL INTAKE UNIT

Data from the Louisiana Supreme Court's 2002 Annual Report provided insight into the number of juvenile cases formally processed through the juvenile justice system in Louisiana. The four designated juvenile courts processed over 24,128 juvenile matters relative to felony and misdemeanor charges and Family In Need of Services (FINS.) The number and type of disposition of these cases are reported in following table.

**Table 6**  
**Juvenile Delinquency Report**  
**Felony Charges, Misdemeanor Charges, FINS**

Activity	Unit of Count	Caddo	East Baton Rouge	Jefferson	Orleans
Admin. Refer In	Cases	4,167	1,692	4,526	445
Admin. Refer Out	Cases	1	259	3,683	0
Admin. Petitioned	Cases	2,043	0	7	51
Other Admin.	Cases	2,148	1,433	3,556	117
Detention Hearings	Children	711	607	1,776	939
DA Cases	Cases	1,893	1,547	2,098	1,891
DA Petitions	Children	1,833	1,547	2,100	2,094
DA Charges	Charges	2,048	2,073	3,265	2,277
Guilty Pleas	Charges	425	226	1,401	768
Not Guilty Pleas	Charges	233	1,370	2,104	779
Pre-Trial Hearings	Children	5	3,014	3,293	1,016
IAA with Petition	Children	0	551	18	94
Dismissals	Charges	244	470	1,114	624
Waived to Adult Court	Charges	0	0	0	4
Pre-Trial Motions	Motions	0	702	651	2
Adjudicated Guilty	Charges	37	378	322	288
Adjudicated dismissed	Charges	44	106	237	102
LTI Disposition	Charges	310	123	428	1,085
Probation Disposition	Charges	738	341	2,452	983
Other Disposition	Charges	0	129	865	307
IAA Complete	Charges	3	372	176	0
Contempt Hearings	People	326	335	3,991	712
Motions to Modify	Motions	344	116	1,059	126
Dispositional Review	Cases	1,411	119	3,884	2,897

SOURCE: Louisiana Supreme Court Annual Report, 2002

The four designated juvenile courts reported a total of 4 waivers to adult court for the year. There were 7,306 charges pled (guilty & not guilty) and 1,025 charges adjudicated guilty, while 489 adjudications were dismissed.

Of the total number of charges where dispositions were handed down, 4,514 juveniles were placed on probation, 1,946 were ordered committed to OYD, and the courts handed down 1,301 other dispositions.

177 new juvenile traffic cases filed, had 531 new adoption decrees.

At the parish and city court level, 14,654 new juvenile cases were filed in 2002. The state district courts reported an additional 26,385 juvenile cases filed in 2002.

**CASES HANDLED INFORMALLY (NON-PETITIONED) AND FORMALLY (PETITIONED) AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION (E.G., DIVERSION, PROBATION, COMMITMENT, RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT, ETC.)**

The State of Louisiana faces several barriers with regard to the collection of certain data. This is addressed in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact on pages 63 through 67. Please refer to this section for further explanation.

**DELINQUENT AND STATUS OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES AND ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS**

The dispositions available to law enforcement and the courts include a wide range of alternatives: from warning and reprimand to non-custodial supervision to custody or secure care. Article 779 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* requires the disposition be set to the least restrictive alternative required by law. Some of the alternatives, with data collected on each for 2001, 2002 and 2003, are as follows:

**Alternative Placement: Detention**

Detention facilities are designed to provide temporary, physically restricting care for juveniles. Juvenile detention in the State serves the traditional function of providing temporary care for pre-adjudicatory or pre-dispositional juveniles who have committed a delinquent act. In recent years, detention centers have begun to provide short-term care for other types of youth, including juveniles and status offenders with contempt of court charges.

There are 19 detention facilities throughout the state (18 public and 1 private):

Bossier Juvenile Detention Center  
Caddo Juvenile Detention Center  
Calcasieu Parish Detention Center  
Christian Acres (*private facility*)  
East Baton Rouge Parish Juvenile  
Detention Center

L. Robert Rivarde Memorial Home  
Orleans Parish Sheriff's Detention Center  
Plaquemines Parish Juvenile Detention Center  
Renaissance Home for Youth  
St. Bernard Juvenile Detention  
St. James Youth Center

Green Oaks Juvenile Detention Home  
Lafayette Juvenile Detention Home  
Lafourche Parish Juvenile Justice  
Facility

St. Martin Parish Juvenile Training Center  
Terrebonne Parish Juvenile Detention Center  
Youth Study Center  
Ware Youth Center

Each year the above detention centers completed the Detention Survey. The 2002 data from the surveys were compiled and reported the total operational capacity was 824 and the total number of juveniles detained was 13,260.

**Table 7**  
**Juveniles Held in Detention**  
**Total by Offense, Age, Sex and Race**

Offense Categories	Sex	Age, Sex, and Race of Youth												
		Ages 0-12			Ages 13-14			Ages 15-16			Age 17			Total
		W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	
Violent	Male	32	88	1	123	327	7	135	547	16	27	22	1	1,326
	Female	5	22	0	14	154	1	39	116	1	6	8	0	366
Property	Male	28	84	11	159	497	17	410	765	30	40	37	7	2,085
	Female	6	72	0	20	122	0	46	98	6	4	4	0	378
Non-Violent	Male	108	307	7	409	1,036	33	908	1,974	61	168	306	22	5,339
	Female	42	164	1	200	504	6	446	755	26	61	77	3	2,285
Drug-Related	Male	5	14	0	49	69	3	201	437	7	22	61	1	869
	Female	1	2	0	23	8	1	46	16	4	3	2	0	106
Status	Male	1	11	0	18	37	1	35	73	1	3	3	1	184
	Female	2	2	0	12	32	2	34	42	0	3	2	0	131
Unknown	Male	2	3	0	10	27	0	33	48	3	10	6	2	144
	Female	0	4	0	8	4	1	12	15	0	1	2	0	47
TOTAL		232	773	20	1,045	2,817	72	2,345	4,886	155	348	530	37	13,260

Of the 13,260 juveniles held in the detention centers during 2002, 75% (9,947) were male. Black juveniles made up 51% (6,779) of the total held for the year. The complete breakdown by category is as follows:

Black Males	6,779	51%	Black Females	2,227	17%
White Males	2,936	22%	White Females	1,034	8%
Other Males	232	2%	Other Females	52	0%

Under *Louisiana Children's Code* Article 815, if a juvenile has committed a felony-grade delinquent act or a misdemeanor-grade delinquent act against a person, the juvenile shall be taken to a juvenile detention facility.

Home detention was established to provide intensive personal supervision to juveniles in their own homes. Local jurisdictions have developed such alternatives to maintain supervision within the parameters of the law. Home detention alternatives are preferable to adult jails and lockups, and in many instances preferable to placing a candidate for detention in a shelter care facility.

### **Department of Public Safety & Corrections – Office of Youth Development (OYD)**

With the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2002, the Office of Youth Development (OYD) was removed from the umbrella of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections and placed under the Office of the Governor. The Office of Youth Development provides at-risk and delinquent youth the opportunity to become responsible and productive citizens using partnerships with families, communities, and other entities with emphasis on the safety of youth and the public.

As stated previously, Louisiana's four juvenile correctional facilities were reduced to three with the Juvenile Justice Reform Act. The remaining three facilities are located in Baton Rouge, Bridge City and Monroe. The state's goal is to reform these secure care facilities and transition to more community-based services that keep juveniles closer to home. In addition to redesigning these facilities and youth programs, the reform will include recruiting and training Youth Care Workers, expanding educational programs in the form of vocational training, and adopting a more family-centered approach, including child and parent orientation programs and home-style family rooms for family therapy. OYD also has created the position of a family ombudsman to provide information and support for youth and their families. In the summer of 2005, OYD kicked off the first phase of its regional pilot in the New Orleans area with the opening of a new dormitory-style facility at the Bridge City Center for Youth. The focus of the new changes is aimed at treating the juveniles less like convicts and concentrating on rehabilitation rather than punishment. The Bridge City renovation will be a model for transforming the state's other two juvenile correctional facilities in Baton Rouge and Monroe.

### **OYD Population Data**

Four state-operated secure institutions (as of September 30, 2002), one contract secure institution, sixty-four community contract non-secure programs, and twelve probation and parole offices administered 2,073 custody and 5,066 non-custody cases on an average day (example used is September 30<sup>th</sup>) in 2002. In order to keep the data consistent throughout, 2002 OYD data will be presented in the following sections.

**Table 8**  
**Secure Population**

<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>
78.3	Black	1,033	89.6	Male	1,183	.8	<13	11
20.5	White	271	10.4	Female	137	28.0	13-15	369
1.2	Other	16				56.5	16-17	746
<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTA</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,320</b>	14.7	18-20	194

100.0 TOTAL 1,320

The secure population included 1,260 juveniles assigned to institutions; 59 juveniles pending secure care and 1 juvenile offender classified as absent. 100% of the secure population was classified as delinquent.

**Table 9**  
**Non-Secure Population**

<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>
2.5	Black	433	68.5	Male	475	5.9	<13	41
36.4	White	252	31.5	Female	218	49.9	13-15	346
1.2	Other	8				40.0	16-17	277
100.0	TOTAL	693	100.0	TOTAL	693	4.2	18-20	29
	L			L		100.0	TOTAL	693

Of the 693 juveniles in the non-secure population, 66.4% were classified as delinquent.

**Table 10**  
**Non-Custody**

<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>
66.9	Black	3,390	77.8	Male	3,942	5.6	<13	284
32.0	White	1,619	22.2	Female	1,124	38.9	13-15	1,971
1.1	Other	57				46.9	16-17	2,376
100.0	TOTAL	5,066	100.0	TOTAL	5,066	8.6	18-20	435
	L					100.0	TOTAL	5,066

Of the 5,066 juveniles in the non-custody population, 82.8% were classified as delinquent, 13.7% non-delinquent, 3.2% IAA, and the legal status of 0.4% was unknown.

In addition to the above reported population, there were 4 juveniles still under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court while housed in an adult institution. As shown, the majority of all juveniles in both OYD custody and non-custody care are black (68.6%), male (79.1%), and between the ages of 16 and 17 (48.0%).

**Table 11**  
**Juveniles Under OYD By Offense Category**

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Person	1,682	23.7	Status	917	13.0
Property	2,653	37.5	Other	710	10.0
Drug	795	11.2	Unknow	182	2.6
			n		
Weapon	140	2.0			

unknown, 160 are IAA's or FIN's.

Table 12 below, shows the number of juveniles under OYD by parish and by legal status as of September 30, 2002. Remember to keep in mind that all the figures reported here by OYD represent a single day's snapshot of the population in custody (secure and non-secure) and on probation and parole, therefore representing the cumulative effect of intake and outflow over time.

**Table 12**  
**Juveniles Under OYD By Parish of Commitment**

Parish of Commitment	Total	Custody Secure	Custody Non Secure	Non Custody	Parish of Commitment	Total	Custody Secure	Custody Non Secure	Non Custody
Acadia	102	18	5	79	Morehouse	39	7	1	31
Allen	59	6	6	47	Natchitoches	148	23	18	107
Ascension	53	6	3	44	Orleans	1358	155	15	1188
Assumption	21	3	5	13	Ouachita	176	23	18	135
Avoyelles	95	35	4	56	Plaquemine	16	5	4	7
Beauregard	51	1	2	48	Pointe Coupee	45	5	2	38
Bienville	26	0	0	26	Rapides	76	24	29	23
Bossier	218	30	31	157	Red River	12	2	2	8
Caddo	264	96	81	87	Richland	63	19	6	38
Calcasieu	134	59	33	42	Sabine	31	6	2	23
Caldwell	9	1	0	8	St. Bernard	12	5	2	5
Cameron	15	0	1	14	St. Charles	109	7	10	92
Catahoula	5	1	0	4	St. Helena	4	0	0	4
Claiborne	21	4	2	15	St. James	21	4	2	15
Concordia	18	4	0	14	St. John the Baptist	25	8	3	14
Desoto	56	16	7	33	St. Landry	207	43	21	143
East Baton Rouge	244	76	94	74	St. Martin	123	19	7	97
East Carroll	51	6	4	41	St. Mary	141	23	28	90
East Feliciana	47	5	1	41	St. Tammany	278	27	15	236
Evangeline	84	24	0	60	Tangipahoa	141	25	7	109
Franklin	59	6	7	46	Tensas	27	2	2	23
Grant	50	5	7	38	Terrebonne	86	31	18	37
Iberia	312	26	33	253	Union	64	3	4	57
Iberville	42	16	0	26	Vermilion	131	19	17	95
Jackson	22	2	2	18	Vernon	41	17	1	23
Jefferson	368	154	52	162	Washington	112	24	4	84
Jefferson Davis	50	8	2	40	Webster	89	15	5	69
Lafayette	309	52	16	241	West Baton Rouge	45	10	3	32
Lafourche	215	27	12	176	West Carroll	17	3	0	14
LaSalle	14	4	0	10	West Feliciana	47	5	1	41
Lincoln	128	25	20	83	Winn	39	9	3	27
Livingston	46	11	5	30	Out of State	69	0	0	69
Madison	79	25	8	46	Unknown	20	0	0	20
					<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,079</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>414</b>

SOURCE: DPS&C/OYD for September 30, 2002

It should be noted that the numbers listed above represent a decrease of 515 youth in the total number of juveniles under OYD jurisdiction from that contained in the snapshot for September 28, 2001. The top five parishes of commitment on September 30, 2002 were:

Orleans	1,338	18.9%
Jefferson	368	5.2%
Iberia	312	4.4%



y 309 4.4%  
278 3.9%

These figures represent a change in the top five-parish order from that reported for 2001. While Orleans remained 1, Jefferson and Iberia Parishes exchanged places at number 2 and 3 respectively. St. Tammany and Lafayette Parishes also exchanged places with Lafayette Parish having the fourth largest number of commitments and St. Tammany the fifth greatest number. Please note that three of the top five parishes listed (Orleans, Jefferson, St. Tammany) are in the New Orleans Metropolitan region.

All other juveniles (63.2%) are either committed from other parishes, out of state, or the parish of commitment is unknown.

The following section contains data from a 2002 intake cohort supplied by the Department of Corrections Information Systems Section.

### OYD: Intake

There were 4,928 juveniles taken into OYD custody in 2002. The majority (59.9% or 2,950 juveniles) of intake was to probation - delinquent. 654 or 13.3% of intake was to secure custody - delinquent. Of all types of dispositions, blacks represented 65.4% of intake.

**Table 13**  
**Disposition Type By Race**

Disposition Type	White	Black	Other
Custody Non-Secure Delinquent	73	147	7
Custody Non-Secure FINS	64	106	3
Custody Non-Secure In-Need-Of-Supervision	0	0	0
Custody Secure Delinquent	164	478	12
Pre-Adjudication FINS	0	0	0
Informal Adjustment Agreement	146	194	3
Probation Delinquent	997	1,914	39
Probation FINS	191	370	5
Probation In-Need-Of-Supervision	0	0	0
Parole Delinquent	2	11	0
Deferred Dispositional Agreement	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>69</b>

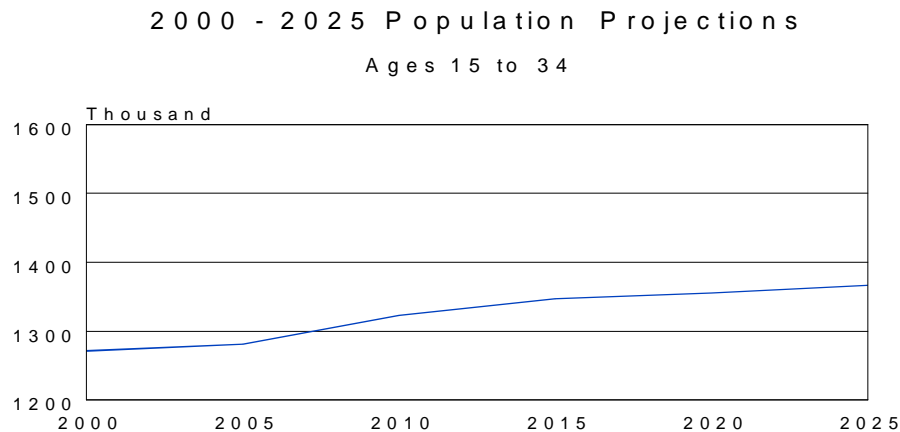
SOURCE: 2002 DOC Intake Cohort Data set

Compared to whites and other races, blacks have the highest representation in FINS Probation (65.4%). Blacks make up 73.1% of Secure Custody Delinquent and 64.9% of Probation Delinquent intake, respectively.

## OTHER SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, LEGAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMMING

### Population Projections

Population projections by age (U.S. Census Bureau) show Louisiana can expect an increase of about 100,000 persons in the 15-35 year old age group over the next twenty-year period. In Louisiana, according to 2003 arrest data, persons in this age group account for 64.6% of all arrests. Considered together, these two factors indicate that, all other things being equal, the state can continue to expect increasing juvenile crime rates.



### Children in Louisiana

While still unacceptable, the situation for children in Louisiana has slightly improved since that reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis. As published in the Kids Count Data Book, issued by the Annie B. Casey Foundation, at the end of 2003, the state has improved in six of the child well-being measures. However, Louisiana ranked 49<sup>th</sup> overall among the states and the District of Columbia in the level of child well-being.





**Table 14**  
**Well-Being Indicators**

	Rank
% Low birth-weight babies	49
Infant mortality rate	49
Child death rate	49
Teen violent death rate	46
Teen birth rate	44
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate	No longer ranked
% High school dropouts	49
% Teens not in school & unemployment.	50
% Children in poverty	50
% Single parent families	49*

SOURCE: Kids Count Data Book, 2005

\*Indicates improved ranking since 2000 analysis

Louisiana continues to have a high rate of children in families receiving Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP), formerly known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) aid. In 2003, there was a monthly average of 48,577 children receiving FITAP support. This figure is down from that reported (173,825 ó 1995 data) in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis, due to dramatic welfare system reforms implemented in the late 1990s.

The average number of children receiving support each month in 2003 by parish is indicated below:

**Table 15**  
**FITAP Totals by Parish**

Parish	# Of Children	Parish	# Of Children	Parish	# Of Children
Acadia	197	Iberia	633	St. Charles	151
Allen	129	Iberville	221	St. Helena	79
Ascension	215	Jackson	99	St. James	97
Assumption	177	Jefferson	3,179	St. John	252
Avoyelles	569	Jefferson Davis	103	St. Landry	809
Beauregard	115	Lafayette	809	St. Martin	346
Bienville	100	Lafourche	333	St. Mary	320
Bossier	519	LaSalle	58	St. Tammany	518
Caddo	2,549	Lincoln	306	Tangipahoa	877
Calcasieu	832	Livingston	201	Tensas	89
Caldwell	60	Madison	238	Terrebonne	331
Cameron	11	Morehouse	617	Union	148
Catahoula	114	Natchitoches	359	Vermilion	320
Claiborne	130	Orleans	11,079	Vernon	62
Concordia	361	Ouachita	1,164	Washington	569
DeSoto	133	Plaquemines	123	Webster	159
East Baton Rouge	1,558	Pointe Coupee	233	West Baton Rouge	89
East Carroll	408	Rapides	930	West Carroll	37
East Feliciana	30	Red River	72	West Feliciana	2
Evangeline	353	Richland	244	Winn	136
Franklin	230	Sabine	171		
Grant	127	St. Bernard	501	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,577</b>

NOTE: Racial breakdowns were unavailable

## ters

Legislation enacted by the Louisiana legislature, and signed into law by the Governor, in 1999 recognizes that truancy has long been demonstrated as a primary indicator of a path to juvenile delinquency. The parishes of Acadia, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Jefferson, Lincoln, Livingston, Lafayette, Orleans, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Landry, St. Helena, St. Martin, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Union, and Washington have fully operational Truancy and Assessment Service Centers. The Centers seek to address truancy by providing a physical location where personnel from local schools, law enforcement, juvenile courts, district attorneys, corrections, and substance abuse agencies can work together in a coordinated effort. The Centers seek to address the underlying causes of truancy by pooling existing resources targeted at the child and family through appropriate action by the aforementioned treatment and service agencies. The Families in Need of Services (FINS) program in the affected parishes serve as the coordinating and facilitating entity for the Centers.

The State of Louisiana is currently supporting the described truancy program with a budget of 4.3 million dollars from the Supreme Court and state funds.

## **Abuse and Neglect**

Child abuse and neglect information were collected from the Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services.

More than 12,805 children were abused, neglected, maltreated, killed or removed from their homes in 2002. This total represents a decrease of 286 children from that reported for calendar year 2001.

Neglect cases accounted for 70.8% of all validated cases handled by OCS, followed by physical abuse cases at 19.3%, sexual abuse cases at 6.5%, emotional abuse/neglect cases at 3.2%, and death cases at .2%. Cases classified as Out of Home and Tracking Only account for the remaining percentage of cases for the year.

By race, blacks accounted for 54.2% of all neglect cases, 50.9% of all physical abuse cases, and 78.2% of all death cases. Whites accounted for 62% of all sexual abuse cases, and 58.8% of all maltreatment cases. The predominance of the races in these categories remain unchanged from that reported for calendar year 2001.

By gender, females accounted for 52.6% of all validated cases handled by OCS in 2002. By category, females accounted for 53.6% of all abuse and neglect cases, 50.1% of all physical abuse cases, 84.95% of all sexual abuse cases, 61.5% of all maltreatment cases, and 39.1% of all death cases. The predominance of females in these categories is basically the same as that reported for calendar year 2001.

School suspensions, expulsions, and dropouts are clear indicators of juvenile dysfunction that often leads to juvenile criminal activity. Suspensions, expulsions, and dropouts can be used as a measure of impending juvenile crime. The tables listed on the following pages contain data on school suspensions and expulsions in the Louisiana public education system in the 2001-2002 academic years.

## **Suspensions**

During the 2001-2002 academic year, 121,522 students were suspended from public schools, accounting for a total of 300,224 suspensions (indicating that most of the suspended students were suspended at least twice during the academic year). The total of 121,522 students suspended represented 16.5% of the entire enrollment of 736,495 students. Racially, the suspended students included 76,373 (62.8%) black students, 42,026 (34.6%) white students, and 3,123 (2.6%) other races. By gender, males totaled 79,655 (65.5%), while females totaled 41,867 (34.5%).

Table 14 breaks down the 2001-2002 suspensions by race and gender, and lists the top 10 reasons for the suspensions. The data listed shows that while black students represented only 47.7% of the entire student body enrollment in the 2001-2002 academic year, they accounted for 62.8% of the suspended students. This total represents a black minority disproportionate rate of +15.1% for suspensions.

**Table 16**  
**s, by Reason Counts Top Ten Reasons**

Counts/ Reasons	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Am. Indian		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Students suspended	30,054	11,972	47,424	28,949	1,111	611	450	131	616	204	79,655	41,867
Number of suspensions	67,225	23,074	135,287	68,344	2,335	1,036	790	213	1,481	439	207,118	93,106
1. Willful disobedience	13,338	4,024	32,312	14,958	362	128	124	31	476	117	46,612	19,258
2. Instigates/participate s in fights	7,796	2,149	21,177	12,129	240	91	101	22	139	52	29,453	14,443
3. Disrespect authority	8,625	2,524	19,011	11,049	206	91	61	9	157	45	28,060	13,718
4. Disturbs, habitually violate rules	9,084	2,689	17,684	7,843	303	125	106	34	176	47	27,353	10,738
5. Other serious offense	7,340	2,961	11,838	5,667	508	209	106	45	106	23	19,898	8,905
6. Profane/obscene language	4,963	1,699	7,696	4,468	142	63	53	8	87	33	12,941	6,271
7. Leaves campus without permission	4,407	2,419	7,115	3,807	144	112	84	20	52	30	11,802	6,388
8. Habitually tardy/absent	2,942	2,164	5,864	4,367	199	137	50	27	83	42	9,138	6,737
9. Injurious conduct	2,974	492	4,940	1,454	76	24	30	2	95	12	9,170	1,984
10. Vicious/Immoral acts	1,143	257	2,457	543	41	6	11	0	29	8	3,681	814

SOURCE: Louisiana State Department of Education

## **Expulsions**

In addition to the suspensions already noted, 7,369 students were expelled from public schools during the 2001-2002 academic year. The total of 7,369 students expelled represented 1% of the entire enrollment of 736,495 students. Racially, the expelled students included 5,453 (74%) black students, 1,767 (24%) white students, and 149 (2%) other race students. By gender, males totaled 5,228 (71%), while females totaled 2,141 (29%).

Table 15 breaks down the expulsions by race and gender, and lists the top 10 reasons for the expulsions. The data listed shows that while black students represented only 47.7% of the entire student body enrollment in the 2001-2002 academic year, they accounted for 74% of the expulsions. This total represents a black minority disproportionate rate of +26.3% for expulsions.

**Table 17**  
**Statewide Expulsions, by Reason Counts Top Ten Reasons**

Counts/ Reasons	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Am. Indian		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Students expelled	1,343	424	3,765	1,688	75	15	17	7	28	7	5,228	2,141
1. Other serious offense	217	70	688	268	16	6	2	0	5	1	928	345
2. Instigates/participate in fights	84	32	598	497	5	2	1	0	2	1	690	532
3. Willful disobedience	176	28	560	181	10	1	1	0	1	0	748	210
4. Disturbs, Habitually violates rules	140	29	455	173	11	2	3	1	3	0	612	205
5. Disrespects authority	127	36	427	190	7	1	1	1	3	1	565	229
6. Controlled substance	268	100	211	32	6	1	4	2	5	2	494	137
7. Profane/obscene language	60	19	136	65	3	0	1	0	4	0	204	84
8. Leaves school without permission	58	37	131	49	4	0	1	1	1	0	195	87
9. Possession of a weapon	54	18	101	96	5	1	0	1	1	1	161	117
10. Vicious/Immoral act	26	8	131	38	0	0	0	0	1	0	158	46

SOURCE: Louisiana State Department of Education

### **Dropouts**

The U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Studies, ranked Louisiana 44<sup>th</sup> out of 51 (District of Columbia included) states in the percentage of students graduating from high school in the 2001-2002 academic year. This data shows Louisiana with a graduation rate of 64.4% compared to the national average of 72.6%. This represents an increase in Louisiana of 1% from the 2000-2001 academic year.

When percents of suspensions, expulsions and dropouts for the 2001-2002 academic year are calculated within races, such as the number of white students suspended as a percent of all white students, the results are as follows:

	Black	White	Other
<b>Students</b>	351,676	358,079	26,740
# Suspended	76,373	42,026	3,123
% Suspended	21.7	11.7	11.7
Expulsions	5,453	1,767	149
% Expelled	1.55	.49	.55
# Dropouts	11,046	6,236	519
% Dropped Out	3.14	1.74	1.94



This public document was published at a total cost of \$. Two hundred fifty (250) copies of this public document were published in this first printing at a cost of \$. The total cost of all printings of this document, including reprints is \$. This document was published for the LA Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice by the Division of Administration, State Printing Office to inform the Governor and the Legislature of the State's progress toward the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act 42 USC. 5633 Section 223 (a)(3)(D)(ii). This document was supported with funding awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, which is administered by the LA Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice. This material was printed in accordance with the standards for printing by state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43:31.